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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Next week will see the start of the first-ever public inquiry in this country into the merits and possible dangers of a drug. The product is Depo-Provera, an injectable contraceptive which is said to be as effective as the pill but which some authorities claim can be misused and might have unacceptable side-effects in certain cases. Tomorrow, the Wednesday Page examines the facts behind the debate over Depo-Provera and reports on the evidence gathered by those who support the drug and those who say it should not be widely used.

On the Spectrum page, Christopher Thomas reports on the British invasion of New York that begins tomorrow – an operation which will present America with the best of British culture.

14 'loyalist' terrorists are jailed

Fourteen men, including leading members of the outlawed "loyalist" Ulster Volunteer Force, received two life sentences and a total of 200 years in jail after being convicted at Belfast Crown Court of terrorist offences on evidence supplied by a "supergrass".

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Record £573m bid for Tilling

BTR, the industrial conglomerate, made a record £573m industrial bid when it offered £573m for Thomas Tilling whose businesses include Heinemann publishing, Cornhill Insurance and Pretty Polythene.

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Livingstone curb

The action of left-wing groups in nominating Mr Kenneth Livingstone as prospective parliamentary candidate for Brent, East, was outside the Labour Party's constitution, a report states.

Shares boom

The FT index rose to a record 683.9, up 8.9, and the pound moved smartly ahead, closing up 2.20 cents at \$1.5270, on hopes of an early cut in base rates.

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Queen for India

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend the opening of the Commonwealth Heads of Government conference in New Delhi in November, when the Queen will also visit Kenya and Bangladesh.



Thames bomb

A German bomb from the Second World War, found by a Thames dredger, brought central London's rush hour to a standstill.

Back page

Czechs can stay

A Czechoslovak family of four who faced religious persecution at home are to be allowed to remain in Britain on compassionate grounds.

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Willis plea

England's cricket captain, Bob Willis, will today put the case to the Cricketers' Association for changing the county championship from three-day play to four days.

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Leader page 13

On Police Bill, from Dr R. Fox, and others; war graves, from Mr A. W. G. Wakefield, and Mrs C. Kirk; religious tolerance, from Mrs E. F. Wartenberg, and Mr T. Pritchard.

Leading articles: Education, Middle East; Citizens' Advice Bureau.

Features, pages 10-12

Chilling parallels between Lebanon and Vietnam; The best election bet for the Tories; The Myth of authenticity exposed; Spectrum: Visions of a world gone sane; Fashion: The best shop assistant in London.

Obituary, page 12

Sir Harold Mitchell, Dr Peter Tabourdin.

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Large army bases tighten Israeli grip on Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Khirbet Rouha, central Lebanon

Despite the protracted negotiations for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, which has been Lebanon's greatest fear for years, but a semi-permanent occupation by two great armies will bring it that much nearer to reality.

At Damour Israeli construction gangs have torn up the track of the old, disused Beirut-Palestine railway, and laid down on the track-bed a half-mile-long runway for a military airstrip. Two aircraft parking bays have already been completed beside the runway.

They include hardened helicopter pads, elaborate radar systems, newly tarmacaded tank parks and concrete and brick buildings, all constructed as if the Israelis were planning to stay in Lebanon for years, rather than withdraw from the country in accordance with President Reagan's wishes.

A number of Western diplomats in Beirut, including Americans, now fear that, after pulling its troops back from the international highway outside Beirut to a line running from Damour, south of the capital to the village of Khirbet Rouha in the Bekaa valley, Israel intends to maintain its hold over the rest of the territory it is occupying unless Lebanon signs a peace treaty.

There is also a growing suspicion in Beirut that both the Lebanese Government and the United States have put too much trust in Syria's professed determination to withdraw from Lebanon.

In recent official statements, Syrian Government spokesman have talked about "a complete understanding" with Lebanon, rather than an agreement to withdraw. The Syrians have several times insisted that they will not initiate a pull-back of forces "until the last Israeli soldier leaves Lebanon".

On the Evidence of the Israeli military structure in Israeli-occupied areas, this could be a long time in coming.

Noone talks about partition, just outside the town of Marjayoun, which is Major Saad Haddad's "capital", there now stands a sprawling logistics base bristling with radar and transmission equipment and with a helicopter landing pad just to the south.

Most of the bases further up the valley, outside the villages of Kfar Mechki, Deir el Ahmar and Khirbet Rouha, are clearly visible from Syrian forward positions on the mountains along the Syrian frontier, and Soviet satellites will have had no difficulty in photographing them.

Ironically, some have been constructed on the wreckage of old Syrian Army depots, which were captured in the Bekaa fighting last June.

The main road up to the Syrian line, just north of Khirbet Rouha has been widened by the Israelis to take armoured vehicles. Along the entire highway, which is still fringed by the ruins of Syrian tanks and trucks, all but four of the road signs are in Hebrew.

By far the greater part of Israel's occupation Army is now positioned along this road.

Both inside Lebanon and along its frontier, Syria has more than 40,000 troops – a third of its entire Army – and could probably roll back the Israeli lines in a surprise attack, though only at enormous cost.

What troubles diplomats in Beirut, and especially the Lebanese Government, is that Israeli positions in the Chouf mountains and along the international highway outside Beirut are of a far more makeshift nature than the bases in the south; they could be abandoned in a matter of days.

Reagan tries to put the pieces together

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan kept in contact yesterday with moderate Arab leaders in an attempt to salvage his Middle East peace plan after the refusal of King Hussein of Jordan to take part in Palestinian autonomy negotiations.

Despite the President's publicly expressed optimism that his September 1 initiative was still alive, United States officials were much less sanguine in private. Some admitted that the plan had received a body blow but could still be revived, others conceded that the King's action may prove to be fatal.

Senior officials said the President was determined to press ahead despite the setback. Mr Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said: "The job is too important for him to be deterred by events of the weekend. He will persevere... he is in for a long haul."

From the outset American officials had made it clear that the key to the initiative lay with King Hussein. If he agreed to join talks on the plan, they believed Israel would take part as well – despite its initial rejection.

Last week it looked as though the efforts would be successful. To give King Hussein a final nudge, the United States announced it would try to get Israel to freeze Jewish settlements on the West Bank.

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, said on television yesterday that King

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ian moderate, was also clearly intended to be a warning to the King not to go along with the Reagan plan.

Mr Reagan described King Hussein's decision as an impediment and blamed the failure on "radical elements in the PLO".

He refused to accept King

Hussein's decision as anything

but a temporary setback, declaring that he was still "very hopeful" King Hussein would

eventually agree to take part in the talks.

• ABU DHABI: Mr Francis Pym, the British Foreign Secretary, who visits Jordan today for talks on the developments, said in Abu Dhabi yesterday: "I regard the development as a positive move... but it is too early to judge whether it will be a lasting or temporary attitude."

Growing belief in a June election

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

For those seeking signs, one was given with the announcement that the by-election at Cardiff, North-west, will not be held on May 5, the date which Conservative Central Office in London would have preferred.

Many were encouraged yesterday by the evidence that talk of an early election had contributed to a strengthening of the pound, based on expectations that the Conservatives would be returned.

Members of the Government, who sound less confident in private than in public of an election victory, had feared that uncertainty about the outcome might damage sterling.

Yesterday the "fine lobby" among ministers and back-benchers suggested that the sentiment in the City and overseas might not only have removed Mrs Margaret Thatcher's inhibitions about going to the country early, but also enabled her to claim, if she wished, that it was her duty to seek a new mandate while confidence prevailed.

Arab held after PLO man's death

From Susan MacDonald, Lisbon

Portuguese police are holding a man in connection with the assassination of Issam Sartawi, the leading Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) moderate, at the Monteclaro Hotel at Albufeira in the Algarve on Sunday morning. His name has been given as Yusef al-Awad, aged 26, an Arab holding a Moroccan passport issued in Casablanca.

He was detained in a Lisbon hotel on Sunday afternoon having apparently taken a taxi from an hotel in the Algarve near the Monteclaro Hotel. He is due to appear in court this afternoon although it is still unclear as to what the charge will be.

Police sources say that they

have not yet verified the validity of his passport, nor of the dollars he was carrying.

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Caught on the hop: The Princess of Wales catches a shy young admirer off balance during her walkabout in Brisbane yesterday. Report page 6

Sergeant killed burnt Argentine

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

An Argentine prisoner of war on the Falklands Islands who was burning to death after an explosion while he was moving ammunition was shot by a British soldier to put him out of his agony.

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, gave details of the incident last night in a Commons reply about inquiries into the death and injury of Argentine PoWs while in British custody and made clear that no disciplinary action would be taken against the sergeant involved. The Ministry of Defence last night declined to name him or his regiment.

Four PoWs died as a result of the explosion on June 1 last year at Goose Green and a further eight were injured. The inquiry has found that there was no breach of the Geneva convention which prevents PoWs from being forced to do dangerous work.

Mr Heseltine, stating it had been concluded that the work could be classed as dangerous, said that the prisoners had undertaken their task without coercion.

Mr Heseltine gave a graphic account in his reply of the dilemma facing the sergeant. After the action at Darwin and Goose Green large quantities of arms and ammunition were found, posing a threat to the civilian population which could not return home until the houses had been checked and cleared.

British forces had to give high priority to making the ammunition safe and clearing it to a central collection point at the airfield, while guarding many Argentine PoWs accommodated in a large sheep-shearing shed.

Throughout the day as the Countess steamed through the Grantham and Falkland sounds in diamond bright sun, the crew sang hymns and wept openly.

Representatives of all the task force stood by the railings of the Ardent and the Ark Royal as the Countess steamed through the war graves of the Ardent and the Sheffield and at each place those relatives most closely involved held small private services and cast their wreaths in the sea.

As the Royal Marines Band played Elgar's Nimrod the relatives gathered by the rail to shower the placid sea with a cascade of flowers. In a moment they were left behind, lost to the sight of all but the inquisitive petrels swooping in the bright glistening water.

Then the Cardiff followed by the Active formed up to sail past in line to starboard, their crews lining the rails with caps off in silent tribute to their dead comrades.

Watching with the Countess's pilgrims were 46 survivors of the peril on the sea, 14 from the Coventry, 12 from the Gloucester, 10 from the Galatea and the Sir Tristam.

But for all the formal acts of worship, one of the most touching and poignant moments of the entire pilgrimage was the passengers first sight, at midday on Saturday, of the islands themselves, their rounded rocky skylines broken by any tree.

Their stark beauty is widely agreed by the pilgrims as they bask under a burst of glorious

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Sheffield, 14 from the Ardent and six from the Antelope. All had come aboard for the day from the various ships in which they now serve to participate in the acts of remembrance.

Attempts to reach him failed and a sergeant of the British forces who had over a period of some minutes been repeatedly driven back by the heat and flames and who thought the prisoner was beyond assistance but still alive and in agony obtained a rifle and fired three or four shots at the man.

Mr Heseltine said that shortly after the incident an Argentine officer had complained that a British soldier had shot a prisoner of war. Eye-witnesses, including the sergeant, were interviewed and the facts explained to Argentine officers who accepted them and did not pursue the matter further.

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Fourteen 'loyalists' jailed for terror offences on 'supergrass' evidence

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Fourteen men, including leading members of the outlawed "loyalist" Ulster Volunteer Force, received two life sentences and a total of 200 years in jail in Belfast yesterday after being found guilty of 66 terrorist offences at the end of the first big "supergrass" trial in Northern Ireland. Two men were acquitted.

The heavy sentences imposed by Mr Justice Murray, after a 21-day trial, were greeted by gasps and tears from the public gallery and abuse from several of the men handcuffed in the dock at Belfast Crown Court. All the charges had been denied.

The judge was accused of being "a coward" and from the public gallery there were cries of "no surrender" and "there are plenty more to take your place".

The Royal Ulster Constabulary and the Director of Public Prosecutions in the province will be delighted that their policy of using "supergrasses" has been vindicated at the end of the first big trial involving what they describe as "converted terrorists" as the main prosecution witnesses.

A number of similar cases are pending, involving both loyalist and republican paramilitary groups, including one involving Provisional IRA "supergrass". There had been doubt about whether courts would convict

solely or mainly on the evidence of a terrorist accomplice.

Almost all the evidence in the trial came from Joseph Bennett, aged 36, a self-confessed UVF commander in Sandy Row, Belfast, who had been granted immunity from prosecution for his involvement in a series of crimes, including the killing of a postmistress last year.

It was when Mr Bennett, a widower with two children, was detained after that incident that he decided to turn Queen's evidence.

After his arrest Mr Bennett, who flew from Ulster to begin a new life after giving his evidence, made lengthy statements to police which gave details of a series of crimes in which he was involved. For the first time a court heard details of the UVF's organization and its arms-buying operation.

The court was told of the bombing of a hotel in Roman Catholic west Belfast and other bomb attacks in the Ardoyne and Short Strand, as well as the death, described by the judge as a "particularly cold-blooded murder", of a man killed because he was believed to be No 2 to Mr Gerry Adams in the republican movement.

Mr Adams, a vice-president of Provisional Sinn Fein and now Ulster Assembly member of West Belfast, was another target for the gang.

Advice bureaux hit back at minister

By Rupert Morris

There was strong reaction yesterday from the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux to criticisms made at the weekend by Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Consumer Affairs.

Officers of the association stated that they had never been made aware of Dr Vaughan's complaints about political partiality and financial mismanagement, and made plain that they were outraged by his public pronouncements.

Dr Vaughan had announced that he would advance NACAB only £3m. half its annual grant, with the other half withheld until the association "puts its house in order". Mr David Ennals, Labour MP for Norwich, North, called for an emergency debate in the House of Commons on Dr Vaughan's "disparaging remarks" but his request was rejected by Mr George Thomas, the Speaker.

Lord McGregor, president of NACAB, said: "It is a most serious and unusual situation when a minister makes public accusations against a grant-receiving body without attempting to get answers to his questions privately from the responsible officers in the first instance".

Mrs Elizabeth Filkin, recently appointed Director of NACAB, revealed that she had investigated complaints from Dr Vaughan about the activities of Mrs Joan Ruddock, chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, who is a part-time organizer for CAB in Reading, Berkshire.

Distortion admitted in drug survey

From a Staff Reporter

She said that Mrs Ruddock had specifically asked to work shorter hours at her local CAB when she took on the CND chairmanship. She remained a highly regarded member of the staff, Mrs Filkin said.

But she was far more stung by Dr Vaughan's latest remarks, which she described as "a slur" on Mr Mark St Giles, NACAB's treasurer.

Mr St Giles said he had received no complaint or request for information from Dr Vaughan about the organization's finances. He would be "staggered", he said, if his bandy of money had been behind the minister's decision to withhold grant NACAB's accounts had been published and audited.

Mrs Filkin also pointed out that there were Department of Trade observers on both the NACAB council and its executive who could have raised the matter of financial mismanagement if they had wanted to. But the matter had not been raised until now.

Mrs Filkin said she had asked Dr Vaughan for evidence of untoward political activity in local bureaux, but he had insisted that his information was confidential.

In those circumstances, she said it was difficult for NACAB to know what was required in order to satisfy Dr Vaughan.

Mr Alfred Dubs, Labour MP for Battersea, South, said Dr Vaughan's behaviour was "cack-handed" and his motives were political.

MP's complaint is upheld

A complaint by Mr Andrew Faulls, the Labour MP for Wrexham East, that he was not given the right of reply to an offensive attack in a newspaper was upheld by the Press Council yesterday.

The council said MPs did not have an automatic right of reply to references to them in parliamentary sketches but a description of a Commons incident by the columnist, Edward Pierce in the *Daily Telegraph* was worded so strongly as to warrant a reply.

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Theft from disc jockey of power boat cash denied by businessman

By Stewart Teal, Crime Reporter

Basil Wainwright, a businessman, yesterday denied charges of dishonestly obtaining more than £40,000 from Mr Noel Edmunds, the disc jockey.

He pleaded not guilty at Worcester Crown Court to a total of 22 charges, including nine of theft. He denied two charges of obtaining £25,000 from Mr Edmunds by deception and others of obtaining £16,840 by theft.

Mr Wainwright, aged 48, of Greenleigh Road, Yardley Wood, Birmingham, appeared before Judge John Lee with Shery Cuffe, aged 29, his former secretary, of Parkfield Drive, Castle Bromwich, West Midlands.

Mr Wainwright denies a total of nine charges of theft, five of forgery, five of false accounting, two of obtaining money by deception and one of obtaining money through a pecuniary advantage.

Miss Cuffe denies on charge of theft, four of forgery and five of false accounting. All the alleged offences took place between October, 1980, and last August.

The theft and deception charges against Mr Wainwright and his connexion with Mr

Edmunds centred on a firm called Creasegen Ltd, which was based at Redditch, Hereford and Worcester, Mr Michael Pratt QC, for the prosecution told the court.

The firm was set up to develop a hydro-wing powerboat called Excalibur, with which Mr Edmunds hoped to beat the world water speed record.

Mr Edmunds first met Mr Wainwright when they filmed the motoring programme, *Top Gear*, at the BBC studios in Birmingham, Mr Pratt told the jury.

He said that Mr Wainwright was promoting a new system of ignition through his company, Wainwright International Incorporated, which is based in America.

During the meeting at the television studios Mr Edmunds told Mr Wainwright and Mr Frederick Stidworts, an inventor of Warwick, of his idea for record-breaking speedboat.

Mr Stidworts produce plans based on the idea, and Mr Wainwright got in touch with Mr Edmunds in November, 1980. Mr Edmunds agreed, Mr Pratt said, on a pound-for-pound basis to invest £70,000 in

the project. The first craft would belong to Mr Edmunds and would be called Excalibur.

The plans were finalized at a meeting in Stratford-on-Avon in January, 1981, Mr Pratt said. Later that month Mr Edmunds paid £10,000 to Creasegen.

Mr Edmunds was presented with a miniature model of Excalibur, and by May had paid in the Creasegen his agreed £70,000.

Mr Pratt said that because of Mr Edmunds's involvement the BBC planned to make a film of the project, which was to be called "Birth of a Boat". He told the jury that a more apt title might have been "The Boat that never was".

He said that eventually Mr Edmunds became concerned because he could not see accounts kept by Mr Wainwright concerning Creasegen.

So in July, 1981, "with a sense of drama", the BBC sent a camera crew to interview Mr Edmunds and Mr Wainwright at the Redditch factory.

By that time the Creasegen bank account was overdrawn by more than £21,000 and Mr Edmunds did not know what had happened to his money.

The trial continues today.

Train gang used Trojan horse plan

A gang of train robbers used a Trojan horse method to carry out their last August of Post Office mail, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

A man hid in a large locked trunk equipped with oxygen apparatus to enable him to breath. The trunk was then dispatched with another into the train's security compartment.

During the journey from Euston to Stoke-on-Trent he emerged through a false door in the side of the trunk and then loaded the second with mailbags full of valuable property. He was however, caught by detectives who had been investigating large-scale thefts from trains, the court heard.

James Hanrahan, aged 42, a decorator, of Kentish Town, north London, the slightly built man who hid in the trunk, was jailed for four years. Eliza Paule, aged 24, of Green Lanes, north London, who bought the tickets and travelled on the train, was given a 12-month sentence, suspended for two years.

George Howard, aged 52, an actor, of Jupiter Way, Islington, north London, who recruited Paule and helped to organize the scheme, was sentenced to three years. Michael Montague, aged 34, a motor mechanic, of Lower Clapton, north-east London, was jailed for his part as the "strong man" who carried the trunk containing Hanrahan to the train. They all pleaded guilty to conspiracy to steal Post Office mail from the train in August last year.

Judge Box said: "The courts can only take an extremely serious view of people who set out to violate the security system".

Mr Michael Severs, for the prosecution, said it was a highly organized attack on the supposed vandal-proof contents of royal mail. They had adopted the system of the Trojan horse to gain entry to the security luggage parts of the train. However, he said, it was "nipped in the bud" by luck and good police work.

Hanrahan worked for the Post Office for 18 years and knew the security system. When he left through "ill health" he kept the keys to vital security locks and his uniform. He thought up the scheme.

Paule was arrested on the train and confessed to the scheme, and Howard and another man were captured as they waited with a hired van at Stoke-on-Trent to unload the trunks.

Heroism of Rob James's crewman praised

From Craig Seton, Plymouth

Rob James, the international yachtsman, fought a losing battle against cold after falling from his trimaran and died in spite of the "heroism" of Mr Jeffrey Houlgrave, who jumped into the sea to try to save his skipper, an inquest in Plymouth was told yesterday.

Mr David Bishop, the Plymouth and south-west Devon Coroner, praised all four of Mr James's crew for their considerable effort, but said heroism was probably the right word to use for Mr Houlgrave aged 29.

"Quite regardless of the risk to his own safety - and there was very considerable risk - he plunged into the cold water and assisted in the recovery until he was overcome by cold and fatigue," Mr Bishop said.

The inquest heard that Mr Houlgrave managed to get Mr James back to the side of the trimaran until his grip was broken by a large wave. Numerous attempts had been made to save Mr James after he fell from the trimaran. Col. Cars GB two miles off Salcombe harbour just before dawn on March 20, and he could be heard shouting, "I am going down; I am going down".

after the tragedy, was not at the inquest and nor were any other members of Mr James's family.

Recording a verdict of accidental death on Mr James, of Upper Enham, Andover, Mr Bishop said it was easy to be wise after the event but at that period of the year the time to effect any sort of recovery or rescue was considerably limited.

The inquest was told that when Mr James fell overboard Mr Paul Yeardon, a chartered surveyor, of Bristol was helping to bring down the mainsail and Miss Michèle de Bruin, aged 20, was at the helm. Below, off watch, were Mr Houlgrave and Michael Cane, another crewman.

Mr James, aged 36, the husband of Dame Naomi James, the round-the-world yachtswoman, had not been wearing a life jacket or harness while bringing down the mainsail, and he fell through a safety net into the water. Its lashing was later found to be broken.

A dinghy on board the 60ft trimaran, which had no engine, was not launched during the rescue and Mr James's body was eventually recovered by helicopter.

Dame Naomi, who gave birth to the couple's first child a week

Artists canvass the RA critics for a place in the exhibition...



...but for some, rejection

The grimly named "hanging committee" of the Royal Academy of Arts (RA) yesterday began its annual task of selecting paintings and other works for its summer exhibition. About 13,000 works have been submitted for the event, which runs from May 28 until August 28.

Paintings arriving by the barrow-load were passed like fire buckets along a human chain of art students so that they could be displayed in front of distinguished judges, including Rodrigo Moynihan (above).

A show of hands determined whether the artist's pride and joy got an "X" for reject or a "D" for doubtful hastily chalked on the back.

The panel chaired by Peter Greenham, RA schools chair-

man, was considering only paintings yesterday.

A worn cushion and matching stool (left) had been brought out, as for the past 30 years. On that cushion each painting rested for an average of two seconds.

Also "resting" on it were the hopes of the artists, for whom a few square feet of wall at the RA could mean the difference between obscurity and success.

The panel will be working at least until Thursday, "from 10am to exhaustion", according to Mr Piers Rodgers, the RA secretary.

They will have to reject about nine out of ten of the works submitted. The "doubtful" will be reappraised before final selection and hanging. (Photographs: Brian Harris).

Czech family can stay in Britain

By Frances Gibb

The Home Secretary yesterday agreed to allow a Czechoslovak family of four who faced deportation to remain in Britain on compassionate grounds after representations from Conservative MPs.

Mr Bohuslav Starosta, his wife and their two sons came to Britain from Prague in December, 1981, with three-week holiday visas and sought political asylum on the ground that they faced religious persecution as Christians. They belong to a Moravian church.

Their application to stay was refused, first by the immigration appeals adjudicator and then by the appeals tribunal, although both of those said there were compassionate grounds for allowing the family to remain in this country.

Yesterday, after Mr David Waddington, the Home Office Minister responsible for immigration, had announced the Home Secretary's decision, Mr Starosta, who is aged 37 and is a quantity surveyor, said: "It is fantastic news. We are so pleased. He intends to try to get a job."

The normal procedure in such cases is that after a year one can make an application to remain in Britain, although both of those said there were compassionate grounds for allowing the family to remain in this country.

He believes his case has been helped by that of the Romanian, Mr Staciu Papousiu, (recently expelled from Britain) which has highlighted the problems of refugees from Eastern Europe.

House prices 'forced up by too much Green Belt'

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

London home-buyers faced steep price rises because too much land was classed as Green Belt, the House-Builders' Federation claimed in London yesterday. Mr Peter Woodrow, president of the federation and a buyer of land for the Wimpey group, said: "Whenever a piece of land comes on to the market we all want that same piece of land."

"We do not put in what the land is worth", he continued. "We have to put in what we think will beat the rest. We are all forcing land prices up." Mr Roger Humber, director of the federation, said: "Housing land prices in London and the South-East have doubled in the past year. This is very bad news for home buyers."

The federation called for release for building of 240 acres of Green Belt on 21 sites owned by

Aspirin warning to coil users

By Clive Cookson

Women who use an intrauterine contraceptive device (IUD) should not take aspirin, a leading family planning doctor said yesterday.

Dr Jill Dossotter, who practises in Suffolk, reports in a letter to *Pulse* that only three of 1,000 patients she fitted with the multiload coil (a particular type of IUD) had become pregnant, two conceived after doses of aspirin and the third was taking a related drug, Ponstam, which works like aspirin by preventing the formation of prostaglandin.

Evidence that aspirin and other anti-inflammatory drugs may make the coil less effective has also come from a group of French family planning experts. They reported independently two months ago that four women taking such drugs had each become pregnant twice while fitted with an IUD.

Dr Dossotter said yesterday that she would advise women who use an IUD to take medicines such as Panadol or Paracetamol instead of aspirin. She has started distributing leaflets to her own patients, warning them of the risks.

According to the most recent figures from the Family Planning Association, about 500,000 women in Britain are fitted with an IUD. Their normal failure rate is about three pregnancies a year per 100 women. An association spokesman said it was too soon to advise everyone with an IUD to avoid aspirin.

There is evidence that the coil stimulates the production of prostaglandins in some women.

Swede cleared of aiding Boss burglary

A Swedish journalist accused of acting as a South African agent in Britain, was cleared at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of involvement in a break-in at the London office of an anti-apartheid organization.

The prosecution had alleged that Mr Beril Wedin, aged 42, had been paid £1,000 a month by South Africa's security police formerly known as the Bureau of State Security (BOSS) to supply information about opponents of the regime.

The prosecution alleged that Mr Wedin had interviewed Mr Hamilton Kekke, of the Pan African Congress offices, and that Mr Wedin actually broke into the premises himself.

After his acquittal Mr Wedin, a former Swedish Army officer, who has an English wife, said he had supplied information to a South African company in good

faith, not realizing that it was a front for South African intelligence.

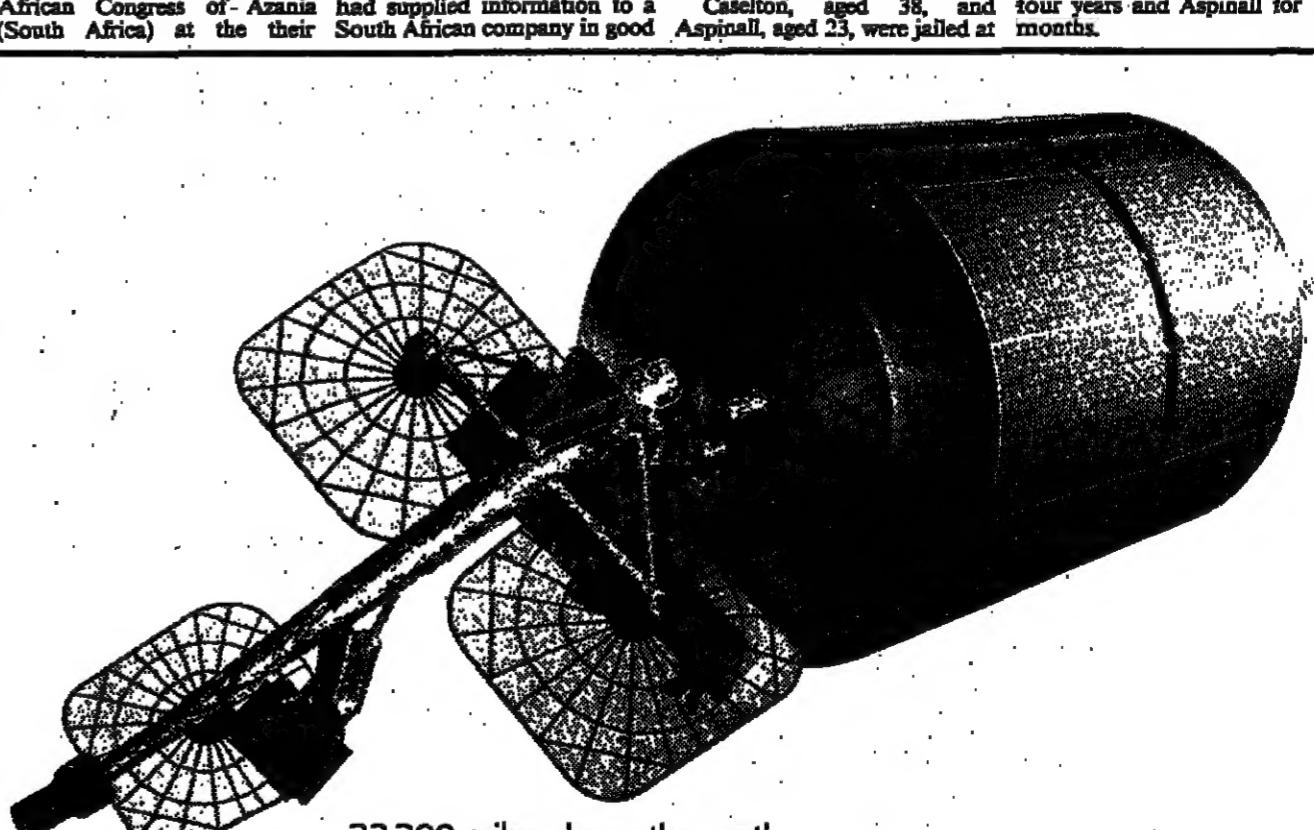
Later he produced a sketch pad of the offices to assist a burglar, who broke in and stole documents last summer, it was alleged. However, the jury found Mr Wedin, of Tonbridge, Kent, not guilty of burglary between July 31 and August 10 last and not guilty of dishonesty receiving stolen letters and other documents between July 30 and September 14 last.

The prosecution alleged that Mr Wedin had interviewed Mr Hamilton Kekke, of the Pan African Congress offices. Mr Wedin said it was not alleged that Mr Wedin actually broke into the premises himself.

Caselton, aged 38, and Aspinall, aged 23, were jailed at

the Central Criminal Court in December last year after pleading guilty to conspiracy to burgle and possession of a prohibited weapon, a teargas aerosol.

Aspinall also admitted three specific burglaries on Anti-Apartheid offices in London: those of the African National Congress, the South West African Peoples' Organization and PAC. He was said to have been recruited by Warrant Officer Joseph Kite, a South African Embassy official, who was expelled from Britain last year. Caselton was jailed for four years and Aspinall for 18 months.



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Mr Jeffrey Houlgrave:
"Great risk in jumping
into sea".

Riding tack raid

Saddles, bridles and horse rugs valued at £10,000 have been stolen from a farm at Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire. The stolen tack included 30 saddle sets, some branded with the letters NFB, belonging to Mrs Caroline Brake.

JPJ/wl/CG

PARLIAMENT April 11 1983

Whitelaw seeks balance on data protection

COMMONS

Evidence of the information technology revolution was apparent wherever one looked, in banking, building societies, retail trading and mail order businesses, throughout commerce and industry and increasingly in government. Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said when moving the second reading of the Data Protection Bill.

The Bill, which has passed the House of Commons, is designed to keep the service to the citizens safe and ensure that the information technology business flourished. Mr Whitelaw said:

"It achieved that by reassuring the public that the holding of personal information by computer was properly controlled so dispelling any lingering unease which might inhibit its use, and further, it protected the international trading position by fitting into line with the position of the increasing number of European countries that had protective legislation."

Companies operating on a multinational basis – and thousands of jobs were involved – depended increasingly on the international interchange of computerized data, including personal data.

Although there had been few reported instances of misuse of information held on computers, that did not mean there was no potential for abuse, nor should it blind anyone to the real concern that that potential could become reality if suitable controls were not introduced.

The Bill provided for the first time that the individual had a general right of access to data held about him and it required the registration of the holding and use of data.

It gave no new powers to the police or to any public authority other than the Data Protection Registrar.

The convention open for signature by the Council of Europe in 1981 offered an international standard for data protection which had provided a yardstick against which the government could consider its proposals. The Government's intention was to ratify the Council of Europe Convention and its provisions had been kept firmly in mind in drafting the Bill.

The fundamental problem was the fear of the capabilities of computers. The Bill was a measure to meet particular threats derived from the capacity of computers to store a mass of information and to locate specific items, and then link it with other information about the person in question.

This was not a measure for the general protection of personal information but one designed to meet the particular threats, actual or perceived, which derived from the use of computers: that is, their capacity to store a mass of information, their ability to identify items of information virtually instantaneously and then link it with other information about the person in question. That was the threat with which they were attempting to deal, not the much broader concern about the use made of information about one person by another.

For this reason the Government had restricted its Bill to automatically processed data. Otherwise it would require a monstrous bureaucracy and place intolerable burdens on users. Even then there would be grave doubts about whether it would be enforceable.

The Bill took eight general principles relating to the use made of data collected, held and disseminated. It required data only to be used in accordance with the purposes specified and provided for the quality of the data in accuracy, relevance, etc.

It dealt with the principles of rights of access to the data held about people and its correction or erasure where necessary, and

provided adequate security measures to protect the data.

Compliance was enforceable through the provision of a registrar, who could consult and advise and negotiate before taking action.

A vital feature of the scheme was his capacity to use his discretionary powers to tailor his response to the circumstances of each case. This flexibility of approach was preferable to any scheme in which a user collecting data unfairly or holding inaccurate data was directly liable to criminal prosecution.

They have chosen a single registrar rather than a multi-member authority because it was the most economic use of resources, and since the scheme would be funded by data users themselves, this was particularly important to them.

A registrar would be able to act more rapidly, authoritatively and effectively than a committee. It would place a minimum of consistency and the build up of understanding and expertise best achieved by an individual. And, because of the variety of cases that would arise, a registrar who could accept advice from wherever he saw fit would be better equipped than a committee representing a inevitably incomplete range of interests.

The heart of the scheme was the requirement for data users to register. This would not be an onerous process, involving the answering of no more than six questions and payment of a small fee. Acceptance onto the register would be automatic in most cases and after that the majority of users would not be bothered again by the registrar.

The requirements of registration had deliberately been kept to a minimum to ensure that users did not face unreasonable burdens. Data users would be required to specify the purposes for which they held data and bring into the open the processing of personal data, so meeting the fears of unknown activities taking place in secret.

A data controller would register to discover the uses being made of the information and this was a key feature of the scheme. The register would also provide an up-to-date account of the uses being made of computerized personal information and the purpose for which data users claimed to be engaging in that activity.

It would be a starting point from which he would be able to decide if a user was sticking to his declared intentions, whether there was any cause to investigate possible breaches of the principles.

A delicate balance had had to be struck between, on the one hand, the risk of setting up a cumbersome bureaucracy continuously at the heels of legitimate business activity and impeding technological development, and, on the other, guarding against the registrar being ineffective and lacking the powers and resources to give any teeth to the legislation.

The Government did not want a vast new quantity jeopardizing efficiency in every area of national life, and had set a limit for a commercial organization which would not interfere unnecessarily. The burdens on law-abiding users would be kept to a minimum but the registrar would not be ineffective where the need for action arose.

The powers given to the registrar were a substantial armoury for him to use when necessary. In most cases he would proceed by negotiation and agreement. But if negotiation breakdown, the registrar would have an effective means of ensuring that the data protection principles were complied with.

The Government wished to ensure that transfer of data abroad did not circumvent the domestic provisions while, at the same time, maintaining respect for international obligations to transmit data and acknowledging the general importance of data flowing freely between the United Kingdom and abroad.

The registrar would have a power of entry only after he had first obtained a warrant from a circuit judge by satisfying him that there

Companies must register, open

was a reason to believe that evidence would be found of a data protection offence or contravention of the protection principles.

The part of the Bill dealing with exemptions was the portion by which in many people's minds, the rest of the scheme would be judged.

Apart from data held for domestic and other limited purposes, the only data wholly outside the scheme were those concerned with national security. It had been generally recognized, as a fact of the world in which they lived, that security was a species of protection.

All other data included those held by police for crime prevention, which could not be given to all police records if the prevention and detection of crime was not to be put at risk. It would be nonsense to provide a data subject with access to his file which related to police suspicions about his criminal activities.

Trial arrangements provided in the Bill were a further indication of the Government's determination to produce an effective data protection scheme, but included a major departure from Lindop – the recommendations for a code or codes of practice which were legally enforceable.

Another departure was the substitution of a registrar – a single individual – for the recommendation of an independent protection agency. Labour MPs would be fascinated to know what sort of individual the Government had in mind to perform the task of registrar.

What it is to someone who knew about the law who would deal with the legal side, or who knew about computer technology and understood that when rabbits went in, rabbits would come out, it would be somebody who would have supreme authority over these matters?

An individual, rather than a protecting agency, had one crucial defect. An individual appointed by the Government would not be able to stand up to the Government in the way that a data protection agency should, would and must if the Bill was to be effective. The Government ought to realize that the Act must provide protection for the individual against the Government.

The Home Secretary's record on data protection is as follows: "The Bill, by enabling Britain to ratify the Council of Europe Convention, and ensuring that there was no risk of sanctions that would inhibit the transfer of personal data to the United Kingdom, would safeguard the increasing number of concerns that depended on the free international interchange of computerized data, and so safeguard the many jobs that existed in that area."

This is a Bill (he said) to meet public demand, to bring in with Europe and to protect international, commercial, and trading interests. And it gets out to achieve those objectives in a way that places no more burdens on users than are necessary. This is an important Bill. It is also a sensible, realistic and pragmatic one.

Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, (Birmingham, Sparkbrook) said the Bill contained exclusions too sweeping and exemptions too easily manipulated by those who wished to frustrate the sole process of a data protection Bill. Labour hoped to be篇幅过长，此处省略部分文字。



Whitelaw: No vast changes



Hattersley: More positive

their data to inquiries and correct errors, but there was no way in which the individual could be sure that he had proper redress or proper recourse. The information was unanswerable.

Most often he would not know about it, and if he did, there would be no opportunity to put the matter right.

The tribunals were there exclusively to protect computer companies. If a company was prevented from registering it could appeal to the tribunal, but if users believed that a company was restrictive, they could not appeal to the tribunal. Labour MPs would like to see something more comprehensive, more positive and better, which included a major departure from Lindop – the recommendations for a code or codes of practice which were legally enforceable.

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The main objection to exclusions from the Bill was the Government's decision not to include anything concerning manually processed data. Some of the most sensitive information concerning individuals and private matters was still manually stored. An obvious example was medical records – only 5 per cent of which were stored on computers.

There was a fear that when the Bill became law, more sensitive information would be moved from electronic to manual systems. It would be possible for a disreputable company to register under the Bill, transfer some of its data to manual records and go on using manually stored information without check.

He accepted that the Government could not insist on a complete ban on the use of computers for every company which stored manual records, if it went down the route of registration and a register. However, it was possible for the Government to choose a different route, offering a wider coverage of information like a code of conduct for data users enforceable in law so that individuals who had information about them misused could have recourse to the courts. Then it would be possible to include small companies.

The registrar would have a power of entry only after he had first obtained a warrant from a circuit judge by satisfying him that there

Companies must register, open

Labour believed the balance ought to be struck differently. The individual needed protection in two ways. First, power of information relevant to him or her ought to be protected against the power of the state, information possessed by the state which might be detrimental to the individual ought to be made available to that individual. Clause 27 bizarrely asserted that persons data held by Government departments were exempt from the provisions of Parts 2 and 3 if a minister specified that they were

to be篇幅过长，此处省略部分文字。

Mr David Ennals (Norwich, North) calling for the debate, said consideration should also be given to the damaging remarks made about the bureau by the minister when he queried its management and where the money went.

Officers of the bureau had been appalled that their reputation should have been maligned by the minister

and where the money went.

No debate on CAB cash

A call for an emergency debate on the decision by Dr Gerald Vaughan-Morgan, Minister for Communities, to postpone the introduction of the National Crime Advice Bureau until next year, failed when the Speaker (Mr George Thomas), ruled that it did not fall within the provisions of the standing order which would allow such a debate.

Mr David Ennals (Norwich, North) Lab) calling for the debate, said consideration should also be given to the damaging remarks made about the bureau by the minister when he queried its management and where the money went.

But there are some critics of the system who argue that throwing the system open to a fully democratic ballot creates a danger that members may vote for a candidate's autobiographical detail rather than his or her ability to punch home a hard political message or, more significantly, cope with the ritual blows of an election campaign.

Mr Tony Cook, the SDP Alliance candidate in Darlington, and Mr Richard Crawshaw, SDP MP for Liverpool, Toxteth, who faces a Liberal opponent at the next election, say that the system is "unfit" and "unfair".

It will be a criminal offence, liable to a £1,000 fine, to operate without being registered or in contravention of the registered details.

For the individual the Bill provides the first general statutory right of access to personal records.

A computer user must comply with a request for a copy of the record in 40 days – which time, however, he can continue to amend it – and must provide for instance, as a punched tape.

Agreed individuals unable to obtain a record or have it rectified may appeal to the courts for an order against the computer user, or to the Registrar.

Door hits train

Seven people were injured yesterday when an open door on a goods train shattered the windows of a London to Birmingham Inter-City train as they passed at high speed near Long Buckby, Northamptonshire.

BR on time

Of 143,416 trains run by British Rail's Southern Region in March, 94.4 per cent arrived on time or not more than five minutes late, which is an improvement of 3.1 per cent compared with February.

Davey autopsy

The findings of an independent post-mortem examination on James Davey, who died in custody at Coventry police headquarters, will not be revealed until the inquest next month. Mr Davey, aged 40, collapsed while awaiting questioning about a murder in London.

That committee, which has the power to remove the names of those who become "unstable" or "unfit", is also given the task of ensuring that the panel contains a reasonable balance between both sexes and age groups and includes representatives of different social and economic groups and of ethnic minorities.

Detailed regulations for selection, which lay down a 42-day "fastest timetable", say that each applicant must provide not more than 250 words of biographical background along with a statement in support of their candidacy not exceeding 750 words.

Short-listing meetings of area party committees must agree unless the national committee rules otherwise, by a two-thirds majority, a short list of not fewer than five and not more than nine, with "at least two men and two women and two applicants who are not members of any area party, either party or wholly covering the constituency".

The names and statements of those who have been short-listed, with the names of those who have applied, are then

Minister defends Government record on arts spending

THE ARTS

Government spending on the arts, amounting to 0.3 per cent of total Government spending, was very good, considering the present difficult economic situation, Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, said during question time in the Commons.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Suffolk, Lab) Total government spending on the arts is miserably pitiful. It would be even less but for the fact that many local authorities, particularly those that are Labour-controlled, are trying to give better financial circumstances, to give more support for the arts.

Mr Channon: Will the Minister try to ensure that local authorities are given more encouragement in this regard?

Mr Channon: As to the question of administration costs of the Arts Council, I referred just over 5 per cent of the Arts Council's budget.

Mr Philip Whitchurch, an Opposition spokesman on the Arts (Derby, South Derbyshire, Lab) The Arts Council's budget is £21m.

Mr Channon: The Arts Council's budget is £21m.

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POWER ASSISTED CLUTCH	-	-	-	-	S	S	S	S	S
POWER ASSISTED STEERING	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
LAMINATED WINDSHIELD	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
STEERING COLUMN LOCK	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
THERMOVISCOS FAN	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
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Courtauld Institute art collections may go on show at Somerset House

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The important art collections of the Courtauld Institute could be on show to the public in the Fine Rooms at Somerset House, in the Strand, in London in two years as a result of an agreement in principle between the Government and London University.

For two years, Professor Peter Lasko, director of the institute, has been trying to persuade the Government to make Somerset House, built in 1776-1778, available. Negotiations with the Department of the Environment are at an advanced stage.

Professor Randolph Quirk, Vice-Chancellor of London University, of which the Courtauld Institute is part, said yesterday that after many years of trying to unite the art collections and the teaching institute under one roof, the plan was "excitingly within reach".

It is estimated that the cost of adapting the north block of Somerset House, facing the Strand, will be at least £3m. The institute will be launching a public appeal "with the dual objective of creating an outstanding new public art gallery

in London and ensuring that the teaching of art history and the enjoyment of works of art can take place in one building".

The Courtauld Institute, which celebrates its fiftieth anniversary this year, has been drawn up.

Rooms for displaying the collections are expected to open in 1985.

The institute is also enthusiastic at the prospect of having the collections and students together. It was always intended that institute students should be able to live with the paintings, but at present they are a mile and a half apart.

Recently a collection of nineteen and twenty-first-century paintings and sculpture was given by Lillian Browne.

At present only about 40 per cent of the works can be shown at the galleries in Woburn Square, and the move to Somerset House will enable the commission had been concerned that the enormous potential of the Courtauld could not be realized.

"The Courtauld is sitting on more stuff than any other place in the country which the public ought to be able to see. Purely through lack of space and money, the Courtauld has not been able to show the collections and now the public will be able to see them," he said.

When Somerset House was acquired by the Government from the Crown it was designated or government offices, so legislation will be needed to enable the Government to grant a lease for its use as a teaching institute and art gallery.

A teacher of religious education was sent to prison yesterday after admitting having an affair with a girl aged 13. They had sexual intercourse in his car and at his home while his wife was at work, Stafford Crown Court was told.

The girl's mother became suspicious after discovering a torn-up letter from the teacher to the girl. When confronted by the police, Steven Green aged 29, admitted the relationship. He said he was in love with the girl, who was described in court as physically and sexually mature.

Green, of Aldridge, West Midlands, was jailed for a total of 18 months, nine of them suspended, after pleading guilty to three charges of having unlawful sexual intercourse with the girl.

Mr Christopher Hotton, for the prosecution, said the offences represented a serious breach of trust. The relationship began soon after Christmas, 1981. Green played basketball with a group of boys and girls. Eventually the numbers taking

part dwindled until only Green and the girl remained.

Gradually a degree of intimacy occurred either in Green's car or at his home when his wife was out at work. Intercourse first took place at his home during the summer holidays.

When seen by the police Green said: "I have lost everything, my profession, my wife and my home. I believe she knows what love is, I certainly do."

Mr Peter Stretton, for the defence, said: "This was a deeply emotional matter rather than casual sex. This was a case of genuine affection which arose between these two people of different ages. It is a fact of life that from time to time such relationships do occur and they are sometimes very profound."

Mr Stretton added: "What he has lost by these activities has been considerable and will be a lasting punishment upon him."

Judge Garrard told Green: "You said in your statement that society would not understand. You are right, they would not."

A signalman who drank too much on his birthday arrived drunk on duty and fell asleep in his signal box, causing chaos on the Paddington to Penzance line, Cullompton magistrates, in Devon, were told yesterday.

Eventually, after five trains were delayed for 87 minutes, a driver reached the signal box and found Leo Morris sprawled unconscious in his chair, Mr Reginald Peck, for British Transport Police, told the court.

After failing to rouse him, the driver called the police and an ambulance. When the police arrived he tried to operate the signal levers but was so unsteady on his feet that the officers arrested him.

Morris, who admitted being drunk on duty, said that he had had too much to drink. "I had a fall off my pushbike."

Mr Cecil Stoenner, chairman of the bench adjourned the hearing until May 9, pending a social inquiry report. He said: "We have in mind a custodial sentence."

Whitehall brief

'Mr Clean' can veto improper appointments

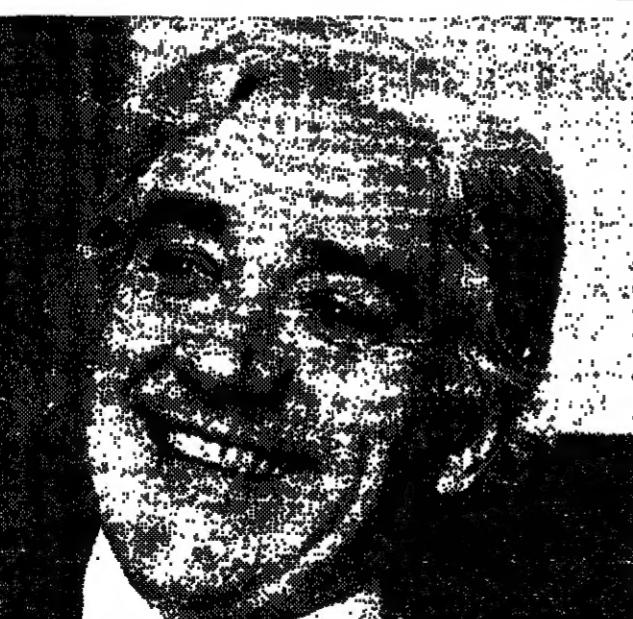
By Peter Hennessy

In career terms Mr Dennis Trevelyan has gone from one extreme to another. For five years his job was to keep people in, 45,000 of them to be precise, the residents of HM Prisons in England and Wales. Three weeks ago he became First Civil Service Commissioner responsible to the Queen and the Privy Council for keeping unqualified, politically appointed persons out of Whitehall.

Although only a deputy secretary in the Management and Personnel Office, he can, technically, go over the heads of his boss, Sir Robert Armstrong, the Cabinet Secretary, and Sir Robert's boss, the Prime Minister, and protest to the sovereign if he believes patronage of the early nineteenth century variety is once more rearing its corrupt head.

His singular power derives from successive orders in council, the first of 1855 vintage, the most recent a 1982 formulation. It was a distant ancestor, Sir Charles Trevelyan, who, with Sir Stamford Northcote produced the famous report of 1853 which recommended that the Civil Service be cleaned up through a system of appointments based purely on merit as demonstrated in competitive examination.

The job of the 1983 model Trevelyan is to make sure that Whitehall stays clean. Nobody can take up a permanent post in the executive grades or higher



Mr Dennis Trevelyan: Holds the trump cards.

without a certificate from him demonstrating that they have been properly recruited. The matter is less arcane than it sounds. There are individuals and groups in both the Conservative and Labour parties who are calling for the upper reaches of the policy-making Civil Service to be partially politicized by the importation of some politically committed outsiders into the top three ranks of the hierarchy.

The 1982 order, which was promulgated from Buckingham

Bank union becomes militant on technology

From Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter,
Blackpool

Barring a general election in June, the legislation could be completed this year. Schemes for the redesign and refurbishment of the north block of Somerset House for the institute have been drawn up.

Rooms for displaying the collections are expected to open in 1985.

The institute is also enthusiastic at the prospect of having the collections and students together. It was always intended that institute students should be able to live with the paintings, but at present they are a mile and a half apart.

The motion was passed overwhelmingly at the union's annual delegate conference in Blackpool against the advice of the executive, who felt that there would be some grass roots resistance to the action. An attempt to remit it to the national executive was defeated.

Moving the resolution, Mr David Thomas, from Lancaster, said that existing job security agreements were insufficient to protect members. There were no guarantees over job content or the speed with which new processes were to be introduced. There was only one agreement in existence, which was at the Cooperative Bank.

Mr Thomas said: "We are not opposed to new technology in the long term, we merely wish to have some say about its introduction. The point of the motion was not to deplore the implementation of new technology."

But Mr Anthony Knowles, of the national executive, said action to block equipment would require a ballot, "and in any case of our members support the introduction of new machinery."

Mr Terence Molloy, deputy general secretary, thought that the debate was the most important of the conference. "New technology is the greatest challenge we face, not just for BIFU but for the whole of the trade union movement."

He said that the policy of the union was to support new technology, but only if it was implemented via a new agreement.

"We are facing an unemployment figure of four millions and new technology means that jobs are in danger on banking, building societies, insurance and finance."

He quoted a study which predicted that the English clearing banks face a 12 per cent reduction in manpower by 1990. "Let no member be under any illusion. Their jobs and their prospects are under threat," he said.

Mr Stretton added: "What he has lost by these activities has been considerable and will be a lasting punishment upon him."

Judge Garrard told Green:

"You said in your statement that society would not understand. You are right, they would not."

Mr Christopher Hotton, for the prosecution, said the offences represented a serious breach of trust. The relationship began soon after Christmas, 1981. Green played basketball with a group of boys and girls. Eventually the numbers taking

Matters could get tricky, however, if heads of Whitehall departments were appointed from partisan outsiders. Almost by definition that kind of permanent secretary could not be a temporary brought in under Section 1(2)(c), although some permanent secretaries, such as Professor Terence Burns, Chief Economic Adviser to the Treasury, are temporary civil servants.

What could Mr Trevelyan do if the nineteenth-century settlement, the brainchild of his ancestor, seemed under threat? The pattern of escalation would probably proceed as follows.

First he would confide his fears to Sir Robert Armstrong. Depending on the level at which the "improper" appointment was to take place, he would talk to the minister and the permanent secretary in the affected department. If no notice was taken, he would cite his order in council and stress his independence. If propriety still did not prevail, he would blow the whistle by making his concerns public.

The view in Whitehall is that matters would get no farther than the private chat stage. Virtue would triumph without the need for publicity. With characteristic Whitehall understatement one insider said: "The Queen would be slightly surprised" if Mr Trevelyan sought an audience waving his order in council. But, as trump cards go, the monarch is pretty unbeatable.

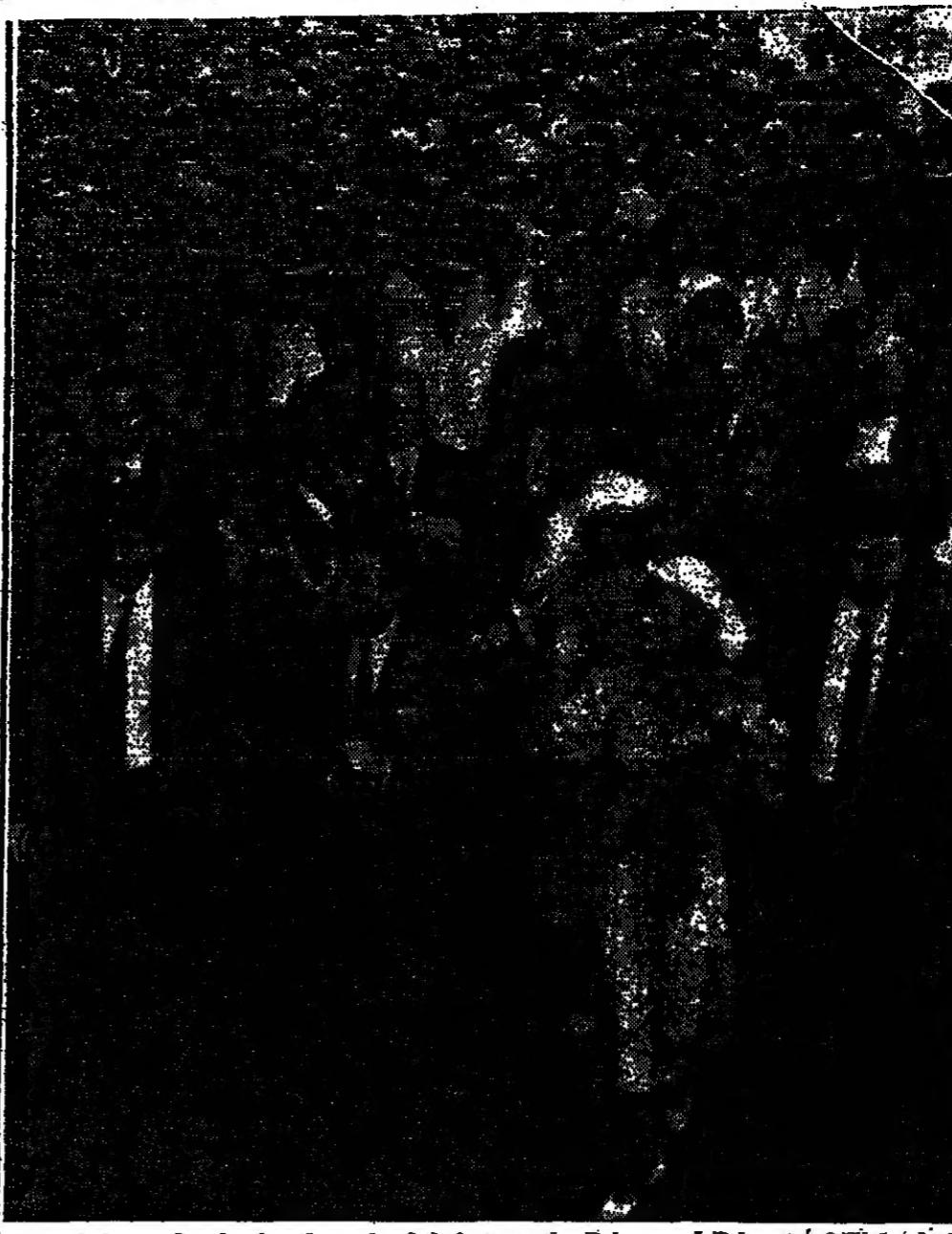
The Spanish Supreme Court has 10 working days from today in which to deliver its sentences after the appeals ended yesterday of those accused of plotting and staging the military coup attempt in February, 1981.

It was "positively Kafkaesque" for the defence to dispute whether an attempted coup had occurred when millions of Spaniards had heard the assault on Parliament as it happened, the prosecution declared in its final submissions yesterday.

The seven civilian judges, who have been hearing an appeal for the first time in this country against a court-martial—can either increase the sentences as the prosecution has demanded, reduce them, or order a retrial. Counsel for General Alfonso Armada said by the prosecution to have been the "political head" of the coup, has demanded an acquittal alleging lack of proof.

Within 20 days of the Supreme Court giving its verdict, defence lawyers can still appeal to the Constitutional Court.

The job of the 1983 model Trevelyan is to make sure that Whitehall stays clean. Nobody can take up a permanent post in the executive grades or higher



Crowded out: On the fourth week of their tour, the Prince and Princess of Wales had another massive welcome in Brisbane.

Hawke rebuke on RAAF dam flights

From Tony Deboudin
Melbourne

Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, gave an assurance late last night that the armed forces would not be used again in the Tasmanian dam controversy, and is believed to have reprimanded Mr Gordon Scholes, the Defence Minister, for allowing an RAAF aircraft to be used for dam surveillance.

Mr Hawke, the Tasmanian premier, had officially protested to the Federal Government over the use of an RAAF aircraft to photograph work on the Gordon-below-Franklin dam in the southwest wilderness area of the state.

Mr Hawke said that the flight of an RAAF Mirage fighter over the area last week was an entirely wrong provocative and overbearing use of the defence forces. The flight had been ordered by the Federal Attorney General's department and an RAAF spokesman confirmed that it was a photographic mission, a task often assigned to flight crews. Photographs were taken of the dam site.

"This is the first time ever such a thing has happened in Australia," Mr Hawke said. He said it was "incredible" that Mr

Hawke had apparently sent the RAAF on a "U-2 type spy mission."

Yesterday Senator Gareth Evans, the Attorney General, said that the reason that the RAAF had been used was to avoid any confrontation with Tasmanian police. He also

disclosed that Federal police had been sent over the area in a chartered light aircraft.

He said that the RAAF had been used because the area was hard to get to and because Mr Gray had threatened to use state police to block ground access to the dam site.

Mr Gray said that Mr Hawke had been invited five times to visit the wilderness zone listed by the World Heritage Commission as one of the last remaining temperate wilderness areas in the world, but had refused. He said that the state government would have provided light aircraft or helicopters for Mr Hawke's visit but the Prime Minister preferred to use the RAAF for political purposes to try to get information to use against Tasmania.

Mr Hawke has offered the union movement the prospect that the national "economic summit", which opened in Parliament House in Canberra yesterday, would agree to return to centralized wage fixing in an effort to increase the summit's chances of reaching a consensus on economic direction for Australia.

The Government also un-

Resentment against Delhi grows

In his second and final article on the recent violence in Assam, KULDIP NAYAR, a leading Indian journalist and correspondent of The Times in India since 1969, analyses the worsening relations between native Assamese and immigrant Bengalis.

Three hundred thousand people remain homeless in Assam after the terrible eruption of election violence. Most are in camps, dependent on meagre Government rations and private donations, which are rapidly drying up.

Corrupt politicians, with the help of contractors, are making money out of supplies and services to the camps.

Most of the refugees are reluctant to return to their home areas. They want assurances of police protection. The Muslims would prefer to be guarded by the Delhi-controlled paramilitary Central Reserve Police because the Assam police are suspect in their eyes.

When you talk to the Assamese you find that their anger against the central Government has increased. So, too, has their resentment towards the Bengalis, the migrants whose swelling numbers stoked up tensions over the years in Assam. "We are not against the Bengalis", the Assamese insist, but the re-

sentiment against the agitators resums with the Government in Delhi.

The anti-immigrants movement still commands the same respect that I saw at the beginning of the agitation in early 1980. When Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, arrived recently the leading agitators called for a blackout of the town.

Not even a candle flickered.

The street lights went out as the Assamese power station workers responded to the call. The Prime Minister did not address any public meetings, and security was very tight.

The new state Government is completely alienated from the people. Its very existence is resented.

The students themselves have suspended their agitation for the time being, and that has helped to improve the situation.

There can be no peace so long as there is an unrepresentative government", according to Mr Bhagiru Kumar Phukan, secretary of the All-Assam Students Union, one of the

Crowd force Princess to abandon walkabout

From Graeme Forbes
PA Court Correspondent
Brisbane

A Royal walkabout in Brisbane had to be cut drastically yesterday when a terrifyingly large crowd nearly mobbed the Princess of Wales in their frenzied enthusiasm.

The walkabout, through the heart of the city, was to have lasted more than an hour, but as hysterical masses moved in, the Prince and Princess realized that this was to be no ordinary walkabout.

A senior Australian policeman described the walkabout in the 36 degree heat as "hellish".

The Princess arrived at the City Hall for an official welcome with sweat pouring down her face and obviously shattered by the emotion of the occasion.

She was rushed to a cool private room to recover.

The crowd's enthusiasm did not diminish even when the royal couple were safely inside City Hall. A balcony appearance by the Princess and Prince brought hysterical screams. As the royal visitors left the balcony after the three-minute appearance the Prince put his arm comfortingly round his wife's waist.

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Diplomatic crisis returns to the Middle East; Moscow steps up anti-Zionism drive; Gulf War flares again

Arafat facing ominous future with Syria in control of the PLO

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, was flying to Sweden last night on an unofficial visit with his guerrilla movement divided as never before, his political independence ceded to Syria and his personal hopes for a Palestinian settlement in ruins.

He is to fly to Amman on Thursday, but several other PLO officials are reported to be travelling in haste to Damascus, where only 24 hours earlier, the Abu Nidal extremist Palestinian faction had gleefully claimed responsibility for the murder of one of Mr Arafat's closest colleagues. The presumably wanted to be on the winning side.

No comment came from Mr Arafat yesterday on the melancholy conclusion to his talks with King Hussein and the effective failure of President Reagan's peace initiative. Nor was any likely to be forthcoming. In private King Hussein is said angrily to have concluded that Mr Arafat failed as a leader because he ultimately placed the survival of the PLO above the country he aspires to rule. The PLO's integrity turned out to be more important to its leadership than the land they sought on the West Bank.

Campaign puts Soviet Jews in fear

From Richard Owen
Moscow

Soviet Jews are worried by a growing anti-Zionist campaign, which they fear heralds a new wave of officially-inspired antisemitism.

The campaign is being spearheaded by General David Dragunsky, a veteran of the Second World War who is himself Jewish. He has made several television appearances to assail Zionism in powerful language. Attacks on Zionism have in the past been used by the Soviet authorities to encourage resentment of Jews and Jewish emigration to Israel.

Last week General Dragunsky appeared on television with two other Soviet Jewish figures, Academician Martin Kacabnik and Professor Samuil Ziv, to launch an "Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public". It linked Zionism to "the atrocities of Israeli aggression in Lebanon" and called on "all nationalities of the Soviet Union to struggle against this man-hating ideology".

Two weeks ago Tass issued a statement signed by a number of prominent Soviet Jews urging the Soviet leadership to "combat Zionism", which the statement described as "a concentration of chauvinism and racial intolerance". The US State Department said it was "deplorable that the Soviet regime should now enlist people of Jewish ancestry to participate in its anti-Semitic clarifies".

A number of Jewish writers have since come forward to condemn publicly "the bloody crimes of Zionism backed by American imperialism".

There have also been increasingly vehement condemnations in the Soviet press of Israeli policy in Lebanon and repeated warnings of an impending Israeli attack on Syria.

Jewish sources said the campaign was clearly intended to discourage Jewish emigration.

Andropov gets some American fan mail

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

Pravda gave extracts from letters which it said Mr Yuri Andropov had received from American citizens in praise of Soviet policies, and published a photograph of some of them to prove they were authentic.

The paper first dipped into Mr Andropov's mailbox in February, when it quoted from letters sent from the United States criticizing president Reagan's arms build-up and calling for peace with Russia. Enclosed by a suggestion in *The New York Times* that some of the letters might not be authentic, *Pravda* yesterday

showed a selection from the latest batch with American stamps and postmarks on the envelope.

It said letters had come to the Kremlin from all over America, from Florida to Ohio and from New York to California.

"I believe you when you say you wish Americans and their families well", wrote Mr Walter Kaiser from the American Legion, New Port Richey, Florida. "Let us prove to the world that great countries can live in peace". A 14-year-old boy called Andrew Brotnan from Lincoln, Nebraska, said he

had heard a lot was good about Mr Andropov and thought he would make a good leader of the Soviet Union.

Deborah Merritt from Brattleboro, Vermont, told Mr Andropov that she wanted him to know there were a lot of people in America who like him, were opposed to the "insane logic" of nuclear war.

Pravda said that regrettably some of the letter writers, while supporting the idea of a nuclear freeze, were unaware that Moscow had "clearly and unambiguously" offered one. Equally, Mr Carl Shleser, from

North Carolina, had favoured a reduced American arms budget provided Russia ceased its "support for the Afghan people against counter-revolutionary intervention". Mr Tom Bell from Washington thought that pro-Soviet Cuba was "too close to the United States".

Such people were the victims of "dirty work by propagandists from the military-industrial complex", and were misinformed to allow the capping of damaged Iranian oil wells which have been leaking thousands of barrels of crude oil into the gulf.

The result of the leak has been a huge slick extending far across the strategic waterway and endangering the coasts of countries around the Gulf. Iran says the wells were hit by Iraqi fire in February and March.

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It was all the idea of a retired British businessman, Mr David Lloyd-Jones, who has spent many years in New York and thought the 200th anniversary of the Treaty of Paris which ended the American independence battle, should be commemorated in a spectacular way.

Many British dignitaries are expected to turn up at different times. Everybody's hope is that the Prince and Princess of Wales will pay a visit.

The latest concessions go much further. Tourists can now go for package holidays abroad, to save 700,000 francs or 1,000,000 francs in foreign currency by its measures.

French ease tourist restrictions

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The Government has made important concessions over its planned restrictions on foreign travel by French tourists after talks with travel agents who had claimed that thousands of their jobs were threatened. Pre-paid package holidays are no longer to be subject to any cost limit.

Under the measures first announced by the Government as part of its austerity package on March 25 French tourists were to be restricted to spending a maximum of two thousand francs (\$180) per adult per year on foreign holidays, plus 1,000 francs per child. The use of credit cards abroad was prohibited.

The ferocity of the ensuing outcry took the Government

to review the travel agent's and tour operators have agreed to reduce their foreign currency spending between April 1 and October 31 this year by 25 percent compared with the same period last year. That will mean cutting back on the number of package holidays on offer.

The latest Government's plan is to save 700,000 to 1,000,000 francs in foreign currency by its measures.

Reassurances about the distribution of aid in the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia has come from Oxfam, who have had a senior official in the region for the last four weeks.

Dr Paul Shears, Health Coordinator, said yesterday on his return that food provided through the EEC aid programme was definitely reaching people in the most severely

flooded areas such as Wollo and Gondar.

Not only was it helping to prevent malnutrition, but by reaching people in their villages it was encouraging them to remain there rather than crowd into refugee centres.

This meant that when the rains did eventually begin, they would be on the spot ready to plant crops for the next harvest.

Reports that Mr Arthur Watson, High Commissioner in Brunei, had been recalled amid an atmosphere of "strained relations" with the Sultan were side-stepped by officials in Whitehall.

Relations between the two countries were "pretty good", they said. Mr Watson had returned only because he had completed four and a half years' service there.

Negotiations over the details of Brunei's independence were postponed in January when the Sultan objected to the low-level British team.

Top-level team to see Sultan

Lord Belstead, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, flies to Brunei with a full team of officials on Thursday, for a weekend of talks over the sultan's independence, Henry Stanhope writes.

Reports that Mr Arthur Watson, High Commissioner in Brunei, had been recalled amid an atmosphere of "strained relations" with the Sultan were side-stepped by officials in Whitehall.

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13 technicians held hostage

Algiers (AFP) — Thirteen foreign technicians, two of them British, employed by a West German geophysical prospecting firm have been held prisoner by Algerian separatists in a site in southern Algeria since Monday. They have been released from leaving the site by about 100 Algerians, prisoners for higher pay and improved working conditions.

Peking calls back editors

Peking (AFP) — A group of Chinese editors cut short a study tour of the United States and returned to Peking after China's suspension of all sports and cultural exchanges with the United States.

It was the first concrete action taken by China to protest at the United States' decision to give political asylum to Hu Na the young Chinese tennis star.

Big US guns reach front

Bangkok (Reuters) — Two C5 Galaxy aircraft loaded with eight 155mm howitzers landed in Bangkok after a non-stop flight from the United States. It was the second shipment of American weapons to arrive on Thailand's request.

The giant guns were immediately taken to the Cambodian border, where Thai and Vietnamese-led Cambodian troops are locked in artillery battles.

Town under the hammer

Mary Kathleen, (Reuters) — A week-long auction of the uranium mining town of Mary Kathleen in the Australian outback began with two churches, bus shelters and a supermarket, all iron-framed up for sale. The 226 houses have already been sold.

Mary Kathleen, 900 miles northwest of Brisbane, was built in the late 1950s to provide Britain with uranium oxide. The ore ran out. In October, the land will revert of pasture for sheep.

Soviet sacking

Moscow (AFP) — Mr Vladimir Lomoposov, president of the Soviet state labour and social affairs committee, has been dismissed and replaced by Mr Yuri Batulin, First Deputy Minister for oil and gas industry factory construction, Tass reported.

Lippizaner 2

Graz (Reuters) — Austria's Agriculture Minister, Herr Gunther Harten disclosed plans to set up a second farm to breed Lippizaner horses to reduce the danger of virus infections. His ministry administers the stud farm at Piber, where 36 of the famous horses died from a rare combination of viruses.

Novosti's chief

Moscow (AP) — Mr Pavel Naumov, aged 63, becomes head of the semi-official Soviet news agency Novosti. Previously deputy head, he replaces Mr Lev Tolstoy, who was appointed Editor-in-Chief in February.

First black

Hairan (Reuters) — The Zimbabwe Government appointed Mr Charles Utete as the country's first black Secretary to the Cabinet, the top civil service job. Mr Utete, aged 45, replaces Mr George Smith, reassigned to the Justice Ministry.

Corsica blasts

Ajaccio (AP) — Seven explosions destroyed holiday homes in Corsica owned by residents of Paris and in one case West Germany. Since April there have been such attacks blamed on separatists seeking to end French rule.

Coal line

Peking (Reuters) — China is planning a 420-mile pipeline to transport coal from Inner Mongolia where Occidental, the United States energy group, is to build a new mine.



Setback for President: Mr Reagan explains to White House reporters the failure of his Middle East peace plan while Mr George Shultz, Secretary of State, looks on.

Jordan tries to avert an open break

Bahrain (Reuters) — Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization said yesterday that they would maintain normal relations, in what appeared to be attempts to prevent an "outright split" between King Hussein and the PLO.

Comments by both sides seemed designed to avert a break after a Jordanian statement blaming the PLO for the breakdown of talks on a joint approach to peace negotiations in the Middle East.

In Amman, Mr Adnan Abdeh, the Minister of Information, said that Jordan would continue to conduct normal relations with the PLO and that the organization's offices would still function in Jordan.

"Our bilateral relations are developing regardless of differences over the Reagan initiative," Mr Faruk Kaddumi, head of the PLO's political department, said.

In Bahrain, a senior official of the Gulf Cooperation Council said that Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies supported the Jordanian statement. "Jordan should not be forced to take any decision on peace moves until... any decision on the issue should be endorsed by the Arabs."

Bahrain (Reuters) — Iran, launching a new offensive in its Gulf war with Iraq, said yesterday it had recaptured a large area of Iranian territory and killed or wounded 3,000 Iraqi soldiers.

Iraq confirmed the offensive but said its forces beat off most of the Iranian thrust and captured 300 Iranians.

Both sides reported that fierce fighting continued yesterday in an area between Iraq's Missan province and the Iranian provinces of Hilla and Kherwan. There had been a relative lull in recent weeks in the two-and-a-half-year-old war.

There had also been speculation recently that they might agree to at least a limited ceasefire to allow the capping of damaged Iranian oil wells which have been leaking thousands of barrels of crude oil into the gulf.

The latest Iranian attack, which began on Sunday night, was a continuation of the Iranian offensive launched in February, according to a communiqué broadcast by Tehran radio.

Iraq, in a military communiqué, said the Iranian attack along a 20-mile front, with the heaviest fighting occurring in an area between the border villages of Al Eila and Zubaidat. A later communiqué said most of the Iranian thrust had been beaten back but fierce fighting continued.

One paragraph of the incomplete document reads: "You ought to know that accepting a peace treaty would not merely weaken the hopes of Islamic revolutionaries in the power of Islam but is blasphemy."

"One of the basic conditions of any peace treaty would be to refrain from interference in the internal affairs of the other side," Olof Palme the Swedish Prime Minister has made it clear to us what this would mean. He said that the public media of the Islamic Republic for its leaders would have to delete from their proclamations any remarks that could incite the Iraqi nation against the Baathists. Probably most of the programme in the Arabic radio (of Iran) would have to be dropped, and the activities of Iraqi exiles here curbed.



Iran claims victory in big Gulf offensive

• LONDON: An internal policy document of Iran's ruling party, the Islamic Republican Party, which has been smuggled out of the country by the Iranian opposition in Paris, throws some light on Iran's war with Iraq. Hazel Teimourian writes.

The document, which is at least three months old, is in the form of a circular from the party leadership aimed at strengthening the resolution of lower-ranking activists harbouring new doubts on the wisdom of continuing the war. Significantly, the document admits some Iranian responsibility for the start of the war, although it was launched by Iraq 31 months ago.

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SPECTRUM



Somewhere east of Okehampton, John Young finds a farm where children can muck out the stables, feed the ducks and forget television

Where city and country meet

providentially when their Land Rover got stuck in a ditch and had to be rescued by a tractor belonging to a local farmer, John Ward.

Casual acquaintance quickly blossomed into a business relationship. The Mornings, who had bought some land adjoining the Wards' farm, offered to make it available for extra grazing if, in return, John and his sons, David and Graham, would agree to groups of noisy urchins trailing after them as they milked the cows and made the hay.

If they needed any further convincing that their dreams and destiny were in time, Nethercott House itself came on to the market. "Originally we had intended to find somewhere nearer London and take children on a daily basis," Michael recalls. "But now we were able to offer them accommodation for a whole week at a time."

By the time we have finished lunch, the rain has cleared and the third year pupils of

the English Martyrs Roman Catholic primary school in Walworth, south east London, are ready for their daily round of farm tasks. Mary Paterson, one of the three teachers accompanying them, is on her twelfth visit. Asked if she sometimes feels more like a farmer than a teacher, she replies feelingly, "I wish I was." Not all of them feel the same way. The Mornings have unhappy memories of "stroppier" teachers who, in Michael's words, "did nothing but lean on their spades and complain."

"I used to dread confronting teachers who were not prepared to cooperate or to keep the children in order," Clare confesses. "But now it doesn't worry me in the slightest. In any case most of the schools come back each year, and we've had the chance to sort out the ones we don't want and tell them politely that they're not welcome."

The 40 or so children have been split

into three or four groups, and about a dozen of them make their way down a muddy lane to the dairy, carrying pails and scrubbing brushes. Work in the dairy is accompanied by loud and spontaneous singing of "Daisy, Daisy", presumably in tribute to one of the cows, and "Old MacDonald's Farm."

Clare intersperses the work with little lectures. The male donkey has been gelded so he cannot give his companion any more babies. One of the hens has a bald spot on its back where it has been attacked by the others, the penalty of being bottom of the pecking order. A bright red comb indicates with a bird is laying eggs.

Each week of hard, healthy work costs a child's parents, or in some cases the local education authority, £45. The Inner London authority has strongly supported the scheme, and most schools taking part are from London or Birmingham. It is quite different from the usual sort of school outing to Butlin's or the Isle of Wight. Michael emphasizes. "The children come

here to work and to learn, and sometimes at first it's quite difficult for them to understand this."

Nethercott takes about 1,000 children a year, but the £45,000 or so they provide in income falls well short of the estimated running cost of at least £65,000. Some schools have been active in raising funds, and a Birmingham headmaster recently earned £600 by undertaking a sponsored walk from his school to the village of Idlesleigh, about a mile from Nethercott. Other aid has come from a variety of charities and from the BBC, Capital Radio and Sotheby's.

There have been occasional groups of handicapped children which were, according to Michael, "a marvellous success". The kids were such fun. The ironic thing is that if we were catering just for handicapped children, we would have no difficulty raising funds. But when most of the time people tend to shrug their shoulders and say,

imagine that the state looks after them, or should do."

Pigs are fed and piglets cuddled. Calves are released to race greedily to a pair of succulent cows. "Hey, that's a pedigree bull calf; it's worth £150, so don't kill it," Graham Ward shouts in mock alarm. "How many teats has a cow got? When do hamsters come from? What's a female sheep called?" Hands shoot up, faces beam, hay is fed to heifers, fresh straw is laid over carpets of dung. "Not quite like the picture books, is it?" Graham grins.

Not minding the sun is shining between scudding black clouds as we set off in gumboots across the muddy slopes to bring supplementary rations to the cows in a short distant field. Mary O'Sullivan, the school's headmistress, cheerfully lumping a sack of hay, says that on her first visit four years ago the Nethercott scheme was seen as a one-week experience, soon to be forgotten. Now it is integrated into a whole programme of environmental studies, each independent with the others. The children's enthusiasm is astonishing. "They haven't watched television all week and, do you know, no one has ever once mentioned it."

Back in the main house, Lorraine Boyle, 10, produces her diary. "On Monday we stayed in and made the beds and swept the yard and took the horses down to the field and fed the ducks, chickens and cockerels and took the donkeys down to the field and cleaned out the horses' stables and fed them and stayed in that night and had a rest. It was good that day."

In Tom Stonier's post-industrial future, surplus wealth will be distributed by a system of negative income tax

Visions of a world gone sane

By Neil Lyndon

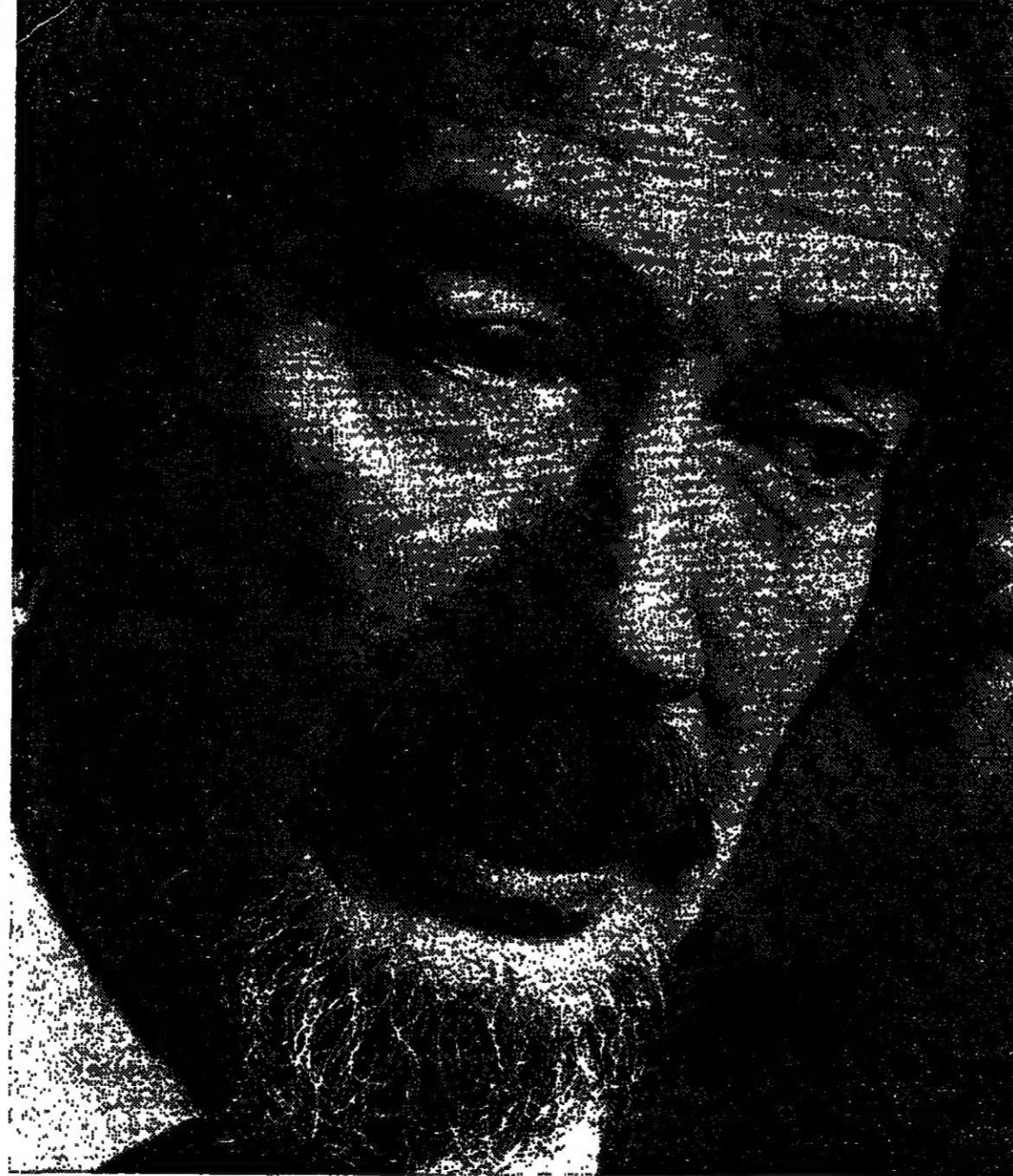
Professor Tom Stonier might say of himself the words with which Saul Bellow's Herzog was introduced: "If I'm out of my mind, it's all right with me."

Stonier and the fictional Herzog share many similarities: both are American Jews, academics, vague in manner and disordered with possessions but possessed by a mania to impose a compensating order. Both are volatile, even garrulous, endlessly inventive and always losing points of order, departure and conclusion in cascades of parentheses and by-the-ways. Tough cities of the north engage the affections of both: Herzog's Chicago is Stonier's Bradford, where he is Professor of Science and Society.

But where Herzog sailed in circles on a personal odyssey of introspection and self-examination, Stonier has embarked upon a voyage of discovery into seas of cosmological knowledge; and he has addressed his mind to, among other topics, the future of civilization, the economic development of the West, the end of all war, the substitution of natural energy sources for mineral fuels, and the growth of cancer cells in plants. Like one of Les Dawson's characters, Stonier can be imagined appearing on *Mastermind* and giving his chosen subject as "The Universe and all its contents".

On his new book, *The Wealth of Information*, he says: "It is an effort to kill off economic superstition and an attempt to focus a national discussion on the means to get out of the present economic mess, using post-industrial thinking."

Stonier's book takes its title and a part of its intellectual direction from Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations*, acting as a complementary voice to that key work of economic description and applying some of its methods, if not its terms, to the present day. Stonier says that where Smith wrote, in 1776, at the decisive moment of transition in Britain from an agrarian to an industrial society, we find ourselves today at an analogous point of transition from an industrial to a post-industrial society. In that post-industrial society, he says, information



Information, Professor Stonier says, is the means by which to regenerate Britain's prosperity

is the decisive commodity, displacing "land, labour and capital as the most important input into modern productive systems."

Stonier acknowledges no need – as in the models of the left – for the protection by tariff of Britain's heavy industries: "Let steel go, let automobiles go," he declares. The developing countries of the world should, he says, be the suppliers of industrial production to such post-industrial societies as Britain.

At the same time, Stonier antagonizes the Thatcherites in reversing the dictum of Adam Smith that the interference of government inhibits the growth of wealth: government in a post-industrial society, Stonier says, is not to be seen as a consumer of wealth but as the key force for investment in the knowledge industries which create wealth. As might be expected of a university professor, especially one faced, as Stonier is, with the closure of his department following government spending cuts, he thinks that the expansion of the higher education system is essential to Britain's transition to a post-industrial economy; and that spending on universities should not be considered philanthropic but directly productive of wealth.

What does he mean when he says that information is wealth? A vast and messy multitude of things, apparently. The information which creates a robot which, in turn, performs a productive task is wealth. The computer systems which maintain the electronic flow of credit are a form of wealth. "Wealth," he says, "is created when a non-resource is converted into a resource as a result of applying information."

The man who has taken on and contradicted all the leading contemporary theories of economic management is not, by early training, an economist (and thus he appears shaky on some elements of classical economics, such as prices). Now 56, he took his university education, at Drew and Yale, in microbiology.

During the late 1950s and the

and foresight are weapons and tools by which catastrophes may be averted. "If you know enough," says Stonier, "you can alter the path of human development."

This axiom, among others, places Tom Stonier as a Utopian of the old European schools, one who believes that social ills may not be intrinsic to human life but may be alleviated by applied reason and understanding. For instance, he supposes that the ancient antagonism of the people of Northern Ireland would soon evaporate if the proper order of post-industrial investment was made there – in education, in the new information industries, in the use of natural sources of energy, in agriculture and in fish-farming. In his book, he succinctly derides such a futile and cost-inefficient investment in conventional industry as De Lorean Motor Cars, showing how the £67m invested there to provide 2,000 jobs might, applied to the education system, create 10 times that level of employment. On this issue he speaks from a firm platform of direct personal knowledge: in Bradford, traditionally one of the industrial powerhouses of Britain, the largest employer today is the council, closely followed by the university.

Economists of all conventional schools – Keynesians and monetarists alike – might say that a society so lopsided as Bradford in its bias towards services unproductive of materials and commodities (wealth as it has been known) cannot stand. Stonier would answer that they have failed to grasp a cardinal shift in the economy. "Within 30 years," he says, "it will take no more than 10 per cent of the labour force to produce all of society's material needs – all food, clothing, textiles, furniture, appliances, automobiles, housing, et cetera."

At the end of our conversation, as at the end of his new book, Tom Stonier spoke of further visions which he blurred with an embarrassed reticence, lest he be thought a crank or crackpot: a vision, for example, of a post-industrial society so wealthy that it can, like Alaska in 1980, afford a negative income-tax and distribute surplus revenues in cash to its citizens. "I believe that we are witnessing the beginnings of a process as profound as the origin of life itself," he says.

If Tom Stonier is out of his mind, it seems to be all right with him; and he certainly does not seem to be harming anybody else. But what if he is right?

MOREOVER... Miles Kington

Keeping life's great goal in view

Hello. Phil Marsh here. The totally Reverend Phil Marsh. Football Adviser to the Church of England.

Yes, Fund-raising Phil.

I'm here today to make an appeal on behalf of this week's good cause. I wonder if you can guess what that is? Do you know what needs support more desperately than anything else in British life today?

That's right, British football. Once upon a time, football was the most popular leisure activity in Britain, after religion. Every week twenty million people would turn up at Old Trafford, and that was just on the days when Manchester United were playing away. But now football ranks 89th in the list of British sports, lower even than stamp collecting, lawnmower racing and bridge-building. That can't be right.

And now things may be even worse, if football disappears from television. In future you may switch on for the match of the day to find yourself watching basketball on ice from Stockholm or underwater surfing from Australia. This can't be right, either.

Luckily I was an old enough hand to see this coming, and managed to scythe him down before he could get me. This young man is now in hospital, where we can look after him. But for this sort of work we need money, and that is why we are asking each of you to send a million pounds to help British football.

There are some people who say that British football is too far gone, and that we now have to pray for its soul. But believe me, we have tried that all this season. And now England does not have a single team left in European competitions. What God is telling us, I think, is to roll down our socks and get really stuck in. This must be right, surely.

One of our basic human rights, along with the right to strike and the right to waste time in the last five minutes, is the right to switch on the television at any time of night or day and see a man called Brian saying: "More football after the break."

We at the Church of England Home for Distressed Footballers have already seen the effect on young players. There are young men here who have dedicated their lives between 19 and 21,

Meanwhile, though, all we ask for football is a million pounds each. It isn't much, but it's a start.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 36)

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FASHION by Suzy Menkes

THE OTHER CHIC

The recent fashion collections offer fascinating new evidence for the theory that there is a correlation between the hemline and the economy.

In Robert Beckman's newly published book *The Downwave* (Milestone £7.95), the economist elaborates on the idea that louche and provocative fashions (low necklines and thigh-high skirts) reflect expanding economies and that a downturn reduces this "erotic capital", sending hemlines modestly downwards and necklines to Puritan heights. The "hemline indicator" has been traced back over a span of 200 years.

But there is now no single fashion style. The wide divergence in skirt lengths between the different fashion capitals which I discussed last summer was even more marked for the autumn season. In particular, the French, to the surprise of the fashion world, almost unanimously dropped their hemlines to mid-calf. This fall (in contrast to the short, sexy clothes currently in the French shops) occurred in the same week that President Mitterrand was putting a metaphoric corset on the economy. The expansive socialist programme of spending was at an end and so was the short-lived mood for sexually utilitarian fashion.

Meanwhile, back in Britain, the London designers, equally unanimously, raised their hemlines. Economists can work out a suitable scenario for Britain's future performance...



"We are united by colour," says painter and weaver Kaffe Fassett of the two artist friends who share his exhibition opening in Covent Garden today.

Kaffe Fassett is best known for his knits - rainbows of colour that clothe the famous, like Lauren Bacall, Ali McGraw and John Schlesinger, and also inspire more earthbound knitters to experiment with pattern and colour.

The magic carpet coats and jackets - all designed for both sexes - form the core of the selling exhibition, but Kaffe Fassett's rich patterns and colours are also on show in his paintings and needlepoint. Alongside are Richard Womersley's densely-textured rugs and blankets and luminous photographs by Steve Lom, many of them still lifes of Kaffe's work.

The three artists work together and "spark each other off," says Fassett who came to London from Big Sur, California in the 1960s. The exhibition has been mounted by Hugh Burman who has worked with Kaffe Fassett to produce tapestry kits and more recently knitting packs, both of which will be on sale to encourage the rest of us to emulate the artists. Kaffe Fassett at Seven Dials Gallery, 56 Earls Court, London WC2 until April 23 (closed Sundays).

It started as a brief homage to Noel Coward. Now the selection of chic silk dressing gowns that Simpson, Piccadilly, put on sale beside a video recording of the recent television documentary, have proved a West End sell-out. Any man who fancies a slither of wrap-round silk or an elegant towelling robe (in a selection of fruit sorbet colours at £50) will find the ground floor of the store stamped with Coward's fashion trademark.

The simple, tailored dressing gown, so difficult to find in frillier female lingerie departments, is an all-British fashion story, and I suspect that many of Simpson's customers will consider it too good to be left to the men.

Ingenious cotton weaves, richly coloured wools, luxuriously decorated textiles and boldly patterned knits were all on display last week at Fabrics, the annual British fabric fair, now in its fifth year.

New this season was a special stand devoted to the imaginative work of four young designers, all award winners in the Royal Society of Arts Design Bursaries.

Julia Witten's collection of cotton weaves with a slightly worn effect was given the main award. The 22-year-old textile designer used particular inspiration as she followed the brief to create fabrics that could be made by a small production unit - such as she herself hopes to become when she leaves Brighton polytechnic this year.



Left: Sunshine separates. Silver grey linen sleeveless top £45, slim half-lined skirt £59. Also in peach, rose pink, pale blue and honey beige from Roland Klein, 26 Brook Street W1, Harvey Nichols and Ambers of Amersham. Skirt also Suzanne, Cobham. Earrings by Monty Don for Roland Klein. Silver, blue and black triple chain belt, £15, and metal twist bangles £4 each, by Sheila Teague from Detail, Endell Street, WC2; mail order from Sheila Teague, 45/46 Charlotte Road, EC2. White and black Chanel-style sling-backs £32 from Hobbs, 47 South Molton Street W1, 84 Kings Road SW3, 9 Hampton High Street NW3.

Above left: The basic suit. In grey and black stripe linen and silk mix with long collarless jacket and mid-calf button-through skirt (or alternative skirt to the knee). Price £149. All from Roland Klein Brook Street W1, Taylor and Hadow, Beauchamp Place SW3, Ambers, Amersham, Frazer, Glasgow. Pearl and crystal necklace by Monty Don for Roland Klein. Sparkle bar brooch by Corocraft. Earrings by Butler and Wilson. Black satin evening shoes with bows £25 from Manolo Blahnik, 49/51 Old Church Street, SW3.

Above right: Black and white graphic check tunic and black pants (or with alternative straight skirt) £149 from Roland Klein, 26 Brook Street, W1, Taylor and Hadow, Beauchamp Place SW3, Ambers, Amersham, Frazer, Glasgow. Bone tights by Elbow. Spotted stockings with cable ties by Camille Urigulik from Rayne 66 New Bond Street, W1, Harrods, Harvey Nichols SW1, Suzanne, Cobham, Surrey and Ambers, Amersham, SW3.

Bucks. Striped silk and linen jacket as suit above. Black silk boater by Viv Knowland £48 from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge. Black multi-chain belt and silvered earrings by Sheila Teague from Detail, Endell Street, WC2; mail order from 45/46 Charlotte Road, EC2. Bone tights by Elbow. Spotted stockings with cable ties by Camille Urigulik from Rayne 66 New Bond Street, W1, Harrods, Harvey Nichols SW1, Suzanne, Cobham, Surrey and Ambers, Amersham, SW3.

Hair by Clifford Brake for Michael John. Make-up by Clifford Brake for Charles of the Ritz

Photographs by John Swannell.



Roland Klein: a French background and a feel for fashion

Best shop assistant in town



Roland Klein plays with his collection like a child with a Rubik cube. Nimble fingers work skirts, suits, jackets, dresses in ever-changing combinations.

"Everything goes with anything," he says. "I work from piece to piece and from season to season to build up a wardrobe. It all follows on."

Almost every working day, Roland Klein practices his skills at putting clothes together by serving in his small London shop, where uninitiated customers must think that they have stumbled by chance on the best sales assistant in town. He says that it is his way of going direct to his public where "they can see the way I am thinking and the way I like to work." He also, he admits, actually enjoys fitting clothes to customer and has a feel for fashion that may come partly from his native French background. It is also the fruit of years of quiet apprenticeship before he emerged ten years ago with his own label and more recently with his own shop.

"Being French, one has one's feet on the ground," he explains in his Gallic lit untouched by years in England. "A French woman only buys a colour and a line that lasts from one season to the next. We are practical, careful about money. The French are a solid people."

Roland Klein also had a solid fashion training at a classic comme school in Paris, where the star pupil of the previous year was the young Yves Saint Laurent and his contemporaries were Jean-Louis Scherrer and Tam Giudicelli.

Klein went on to work in haute couture in the tailoring room at Dior and for three years at Jean Patou, where he was assistant to Karl Lagerfeld. "He was wonderful to work with," says Klein. "He is a very nice person, and also an artist, interested in everything, mad about open, music and painting. I learned a lot from him."

To understand Roland Klein's clothes, you must look neither for flamboyant statements of style nor for the rather English decorations of sweet frills. I see in his harmony of line, cut and proportion an

elegance which springs from the couture training of 20 years ago. His new autumn collection, enthusiastically received a month ago, is based on just one simple theme - the blouson - and on a quiet colour palette of cream and grey. His current collection is played out in shades of grey, black and white, using stripes and spots as the only patterns, so that literally every item you see in the pictures slots in with something else, according to your own taste and style.

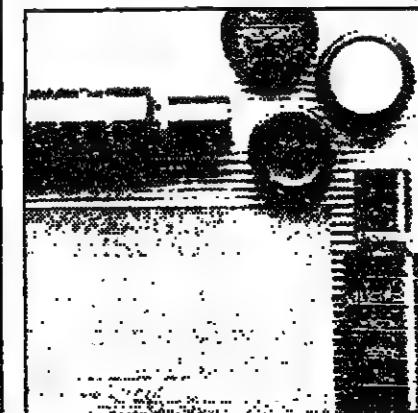
"My target customer is a business woman who works and travels, who has children and takes holidays," he explains. "She takes a lot of care choosing her clothes, but when she puts them on she forgets about them. I hate clothes that are fussy or don't hold together properly when you move or bend down."

His collection comes into that vanishing category of clothes that are properly made and finished in good fabrics, and in a price bracket that is halfway between high fashion and high street. The entire spring wardrobe photographed on this page adds up to just under £700, with the average outfit around £150 (or less if you choose the man-made alternatives to pure silk).

The clothes are made by his parent company, Marcel Fenez, whom he joined when the "swinging sixties" acted as a fashion magnet drawing him to London. It is just ten years since the company's founder, Marcel Fenez, had the foresight to give Roland Klein his own label, thus preventing the usual flight of a strong designer to set up on his own. The shop in Brook Street was opened two years ago as part of the process of bringing the designer out of the shadows.

Now the shop has some star-studded customers (including the Princess of Wales, although Klein is too discreet to mention her). But he has the same zeal to communicate his clothes to customers in the Roland Klein boutiques at Harrods and Harvey Nichols, where he personally trains the staff and explains the clothes to them.

I told Roland Klein that his seminars of style were too good to give away. So he has decided to combine his own plan of a customer show with a fashion workshop in which he will explain how his clothes work together. I said that I would challenge all my readers who doubt that modern fashion can ever be for them, to come and see him in action. The shows will be on Thursday



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Luring ways with trout; Penny Perrick's Connemara Diary





The Third Greene

Those who watched Graham Greene's *J'accuse* programme on BBC 2 over Easter may wonder at the way the writer has sought publicity in the case of the French mafia, when before he has shunned it. No one should be surprised though at his appetite for litigation. There was, for instance, a fierce row in 1960, when Greene's little-known oldest brother Herbert raised a petition against the BBC's decision to end the nine o'clock radio news, an important feature of wartime life. The younger brother, Hugh Carleton Greene, had just become director-general of the BBC and Graham thought Herbert was trying to spoil things for Hugh. So he threatened to stop Herbert's allowance, a rather pitiful few shillings a week.

Herbert then presented the *Daily Mail* with a pile of Graham's boyhood diaries and letters, including a poem about how he disliked kissing his aunts. Graham was furious and got lawyers to squash the whole thing. Daniel Guy, whom Greene accused, has a tough adversary.

Turf accountant

Like Corbier, Simon Cawkwell, an accountant and keen punter, is known to his friends as Corky. He also shares with the eight-year-old chestnut gelding the distinction of having won at Aintree on Saturday. Seven weeks ago he put £200 on the horse at 25 to one and then, having seen him run at Cheltenham, staked another £800. Cawkwell, £25,000 richer, tells me he thought his luck might be in when on the day before the National he saw a French coach in Hanover Square. It carried the name "Corbier's Grand Raid."

Flying colours

The National Horseracing Museum find they have backed a useful couple of winners too. The museum's editor, Patricia Connor, and designer, Ivor Heal, have just carried off the European Exhibition of the Year award in Milan for their work on *The Vikings* in England exhibition, which was staged in Denmark in 1981 and York in 1982. Acquisitions for the museum, which the Queen opens at Newmarket on April 30, are still coming in. Among the latest are Fred Archer's travel bag and a pair of boots made for Lily Langtry, who was a regular at Newmarket.

• A Labour party worker in the Llif valley near Swansea put the occupations of four councillors seeking re-election in the space provided on their nomination papers for their party membership. As a result of the mistake the poor fellows will now appear on the ballot papers as the Retired Party.

Nuclear threshold

The Royal Institute of British Architects is to stage a formal debate tonight on the motion: "This house believes nuclear shelters to be a prudent precaution". I never thought it was an architect's function to advise a client as to whether he really needed whatever folly he was minded to build. The architect's job, surely, is to make it look good – especially if the building is likely to be the final monument to civilization as we know it.

Unfair dinkum

Spare a thought for Patrick Callung, author of *The Experiment*. In Australia recently for the *National Graphical Magazine* and the *Daily Telegraph*, he was exploring the outback when a cingo bit him in the behind, leaving a 10-inch scar. Callung is now back home in Co Cork, nursing himself with liberal doses of Irish whiskey.

• Among items on display in the Indian handicrafts shop of the Metropolitan Hotel, Dubai, is a piece labelled "solid coconut hand carved bowl". I am assured it does not come from the bottom end of the range.

Tropical crush

Mrs PHS is newly returned from Barbados, where she has been refurbishing her golden suntan in preparation for the launch this month of a book she has written. She stayed, grandly enough, one would have thought, at Glitter Bay, listed by René Lecler in his *The 300 Best Hotels in the World*.

Imagine her surprise, then, to discover that the carpet in her room was inhabited by worms – an inch or more long, black, thin, and rather easy to crush. The worms, she was told, are harmless and known as Christmas worms because their incursions are worst in the festive season.

Not keen on worms, even in the garden, my dear wife thought she might seek shelter at Sandridge, a hotel recommended on the BBC. "We have absolutely no worms", the manager assured her. "Our problem is crabs."

The Dangerous Sports Club's annual ski race down the Black Slalom course at St Moritz is safely over. Tommy Leigh-Pemberton, son of the governor-designate of the Bank of England, completed the course in a supermarket trolley on skis. Mike Boyd-Mansell survived a ski jump on a deck chair – though the canvas did not. Ken Rufus Isaacs took the prize for most unusual descent – astride an inflatable doll on a sofa. A grand piano completed the course, upside down, but none matched the turn of speed shown by a kitchen chair, which completed the 500-metre run in 23 seconds.

PHS

Lebanon: Robert Fisk reports on the chilling parallels with Vietnam

When will the Israelis go?

Beirut

The Israeli soldiers were sitting in their company headquarters just off the Damascus Road, some leaning on chairs, others, lounging across military issue beds. The faded cream walls were covered in the sort of obscene graffiti with which all armies embellish their front line positions. A kerosene heater sputtered away on the floor. Some of the soldiers were tired; all held opinions about the Lebanon war.

"Do you realize", a middle-aged medical orderly said, "that if we leave this part of Lebanon, chaos will follow. Of course we want President Gemayel to take control of Lebanon but he can't do it at the moment. He probably doesn't control more than two houses. And we know that multinational forces can't do the job." There was a ripple of unkind laughter around the room.

But was it worth it? Was it worth so many thousands of civilian deaths – was it worth more than 450 Israeli deaths – to come here to this dirty, half-ruined building on a Lebanese mountainside and sit here night after night, surrounded by real or potential enemies?

A soldier by the door spoke first. "Galilee was under constant attack", he said. "Our civilians were dying there and they lived in this tension day after day. We couldn't let that go on year after year. No one could. What could we do?" But why, then, did the Israelis go as far north as Beirut?

Two soldiers believed that Ariel Sharon, then Israeli Defence Minister, should have pushed on into west Beirut in the first week of the war. Another thought the Israeli army should have stopped at the Awali River, just north of Sidon. There were serious doubts. "There was a point", said a young reservist, "when we started asking 'How far north? To Tripoli? To Ankara? Where are we going?' But we had to get the PLO out of Beirut."

The soldier by the door wanted to know why "our friend" America had turned against Israel. The doctor growled one word: "Weinberger."

Someone talked about destroying the PLO, but another, more reticent soldier interrupted him. "The word should be 'pressure' not 'destroy,'" he said. "The problem is not the Palestinians, the Israelis – but their leaders. There is only one way to stop the PLO doing these terror attacks – by making friends with the Palestinians."

In the whole company headquarters, only two of the soldiers belonged to the Peace Now movement, and the Israeli army is not about to walk out of Lebanon in protest against a futile war that has gone terribly wrong. But the odds are stacking up against the Israelis here, and there are increasing signs that they know it.

Sometimes it is an image that provides the evidence: the convoys of Israeli buses driving fast up the main highways, the soldiers poking their rifle barrels, porcupine fashion, through the windows in preparation for an ambush, the trucks at both ends draped with machine guns and belt-fed ammunition – or the young soldier whom we found last week in the spring sunshine of the Bekaa Valley, watching a convoy recede into the distance.

"My jeep broke down," he told us as he stood, rifle at the ready, on the lonely roadside. "Who are you? Where are you from?" This was no victorious soldier on conquered land but a nervous, frightened lad, far from home and safety, amid the blood-red poppy fields of the Bekaa.

The casualty figures are even less comforting for the Israelis. Of the 462 Israeli soldiers killed since the invasion last year, 113 of them have died since September, when the war was supposed to have ended. The comparable figures for the wounded are 361 out of 2,489.

Palestinian and Lebanese guerrilla attacks in southern and central Lebanon are again increasing. Only last week, Finnish and Irish troops of the United Nations force in the south discovered two new arms caches containing grenades, ammunition, two mortars and a freshly-painted cannister of explosives. The army of guerrillas – the "terrorists" in Israeli terminology – have not been beaten after all.

The Israelis know it. Around the highway to Damascus, in the mountains of the Chouf, in much of southern Lebanon, Israel does not even control the countryside. Her troops maintain only a tenuous grip over the main roads. Despite the army's much-publicized ability to withstand the effects of the Lebanese winter, the tracks of its Merkava and Centurion tanks are showing serious metal fatigue problems.

Strategically, the Israeli front line is a nonsense. Since the Sabra and Chatila massacres, the Israeli army has tried hard to dissociate itself from the Phalangists whom it once proclaimed as loyal allies, but Brigadier-General Amnon Lifkin's 162nd Division has been left holding the road bridgehead around Beirut, the supply route which Sharon forged to the Phalange but which is now little more than a military embarrassment. Lifkin has withdrawn his armour from Beit Mary to the north and would like to pull back to Damour, south of the capital.

The Israeli army's press spokesman – still ensconced in the villa of a Saudi princess outside Beirut – are now producing broadsheets containing highly selective quotations from the report of the Kahan commission into the massacres, each designed to show that the Phalange should bear responsibility. But the same press office is still putting out the inaccurate and underestimated civilian

casualty figures of last summer and its words lack credibility even with Israeli soldiers themselves.

Back in the early 1970s the same thing happened in Northern Ireland: British officers simply no longer believed what their own publicity machine was saying. In Lebanon, Israeli officers are generally honest about these things, admitting that last year's casualties were far higher than claimed, that the Israeli army was responsible for sending the Phalange into the camps.

Israel's stated military aims in Lebanon have also grown confused.

When her army invaded last June, it was allegedly sent into battle to ensure the security of Galilee and push the Palestinian guerrillas 25 miles to the north. But when the Israelis reached Beirut, the emphasis changed: now they were going to free Lebanon from "terrorism" and hand back Lebanon's sovereignty to a legally elected president. But after Bashir Gemayel's assassination and the horror of the massacres the policy shifted again.

There were gun battles between Maronite Phalangists and Druze in the Israeli-occupied Chouf mountains – with guns supplied by the Israelis – but Israeli spokesmen then virtually washed their hands of the affair. The Israelis tried to arrange ceasefires, but, they said, the Maronite-Druze fighting involved old prejudices and had been going on for more than a century. The Lebanese, particularly the Druze, could not accept this. Was not antisemitism also an ancient prejudice? Why could Israel not take the same view here?

In the Bekaa, the Israelis are now facing a long war of attrition with the Syrians. In the south of Lebanon, Colonel Haim of Israeli army intelligence – together with an Israeli officer who uses the name Abu Nooh, have now persuaded several village leaders to pay taxes for militias loyal to Israel. The Israeli army has started calling these militias by the acronym title of the Territorial Brigade: their artificially created village committees have been graced with the democratic name of the United South Assembly.

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But Lebanon is not a client state.

It is a quagmire which the Israeli government is still reluctant to leave. Israel's new fortifications in the Bekaa suggest a prolonged stay, for years rather than months, and the possible partition of Lebanon.

Mr Begin, who knows his Bible, is apparently not daunted by the Old Testament warnings to those who involve themselves in the violence of Lebanon.

However, there are Israeli soldiers who now suspect that their country is on the brink of a tragedy here. Lebanon is not another Vietnam but there are chilling parallels for the army which fought its way so eagerly up the road to Beirut last summer.

The Soar in Nottinghamshire: riverbank greenery or more wheat prairies?

Draining more cash for the farmers

£150m a year – money often spent drastically altering rivers and wet meadows in the name of agricultural production.

The Soar is a classic, and typical, case. In exchange for spending £6.4m of taxpayer's money, about 6,750 acres of meadow will be made less vulnerable to winter flooding. Some villages will receive improved flood protection – which could be provided independently for a few hundred thousand pounds – and motorists on some roads will be spared some winter inconvenience. At least one of the roads is likely to be bypassed in any case.

Lord Beaumont will try to persuade their lordships that behind the sturdy looking rationale which the Severn Trent Water Authority has put up are gaping holes and shocking inadequacies.

The authority has based its case on a cost benefit analysis technique of exactly the kind designed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. It was conceived in the wake of the 1978 Amberley Wild Brooks inquiry in which conservationists successfully demolished a ministry and water authority case for further ruining one of the most beautiful river valleys in Britain, near Arundel.

The final abandonment of this cost benefit procedure is the ultimate goal lying behind Lord Beaumont's action. The controversial cost benefit analysis lies behind the expenditure of at least

cent of the "profit" which the public pays in support prices and subsidies.

● The "discount rate" is set at 5 per cent: it should be at least 7 and probably 10 per cent if it is to provide anything like a decent assessment of profitability.

● No account is taken of the wastefulness of producing commodities for which there is no demand.

The issue has arisen so publicly because a private Bill was required for any action affecting the river. It is preserving ancient navigation rights that has made the scheme so expensive and brought it under parliamentary scrutiny. Because the Nature Conservancy Council and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds were given conservation concessions in some places, and because they knew that the immediate work to the river bank would be done sensitively, they allowed the Bill to go forward unopposed.

Lord Beaumont would argue that there are three important defects in the scheme. Milk production is expected to rise a little. Beef and lamb production will fall somewhat. Oil seed rape production will rise tenfold, to 335 tonnes. The production of wheat will increase more than threefold to 5,340 tonnes, much of it on land never before ploughed. Overall, according to Dr John Bowers, a Leeds University

economist and an expert in cost benefit assessment, the scheme "represents an opportunity for farmers to switch from a heavily subsidized form of production to an even more heavily subsidized form of production".

Britain cannot find a use for much of the milk and wheat it now produces – it usually goes into storage, eventually to be sold cheaply abroad. But, under the common agricultural policy of the EEC, which guarantees to buy any amount that the farmer produces at a fixed high price, there is every incentive to promote production.

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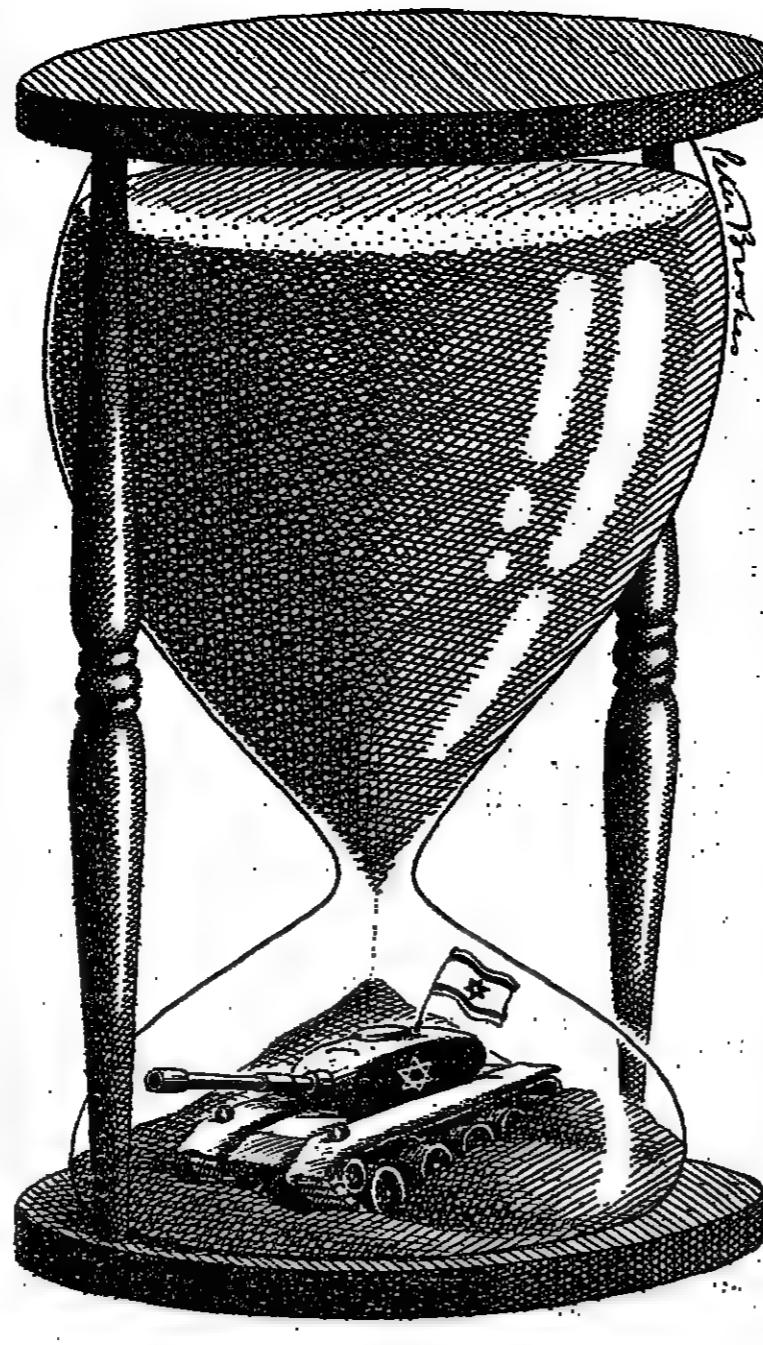
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The Soar in Nottinghamshire: riverbank greenery or more wheat prairies?



Richard North

Geoffrey Smith

Why June looks the best bet

One of the principal arguments used against a June election is that it would not be fitting for Mrs Thatcher as the Prime Minister of the Conservative party to go to the country a year before she has to. Would it not undermine her reputation, it is asked, as the leader who sees things through?

But there is now a new factor in the minds of her advisers. The opinion research conducted for the Conservatives through group discussions with representative samples has been disclosing a belief that it would be appropriate for Mrs Thatcher to call an election whenever she believes that she can win it. This finding has still to be tested by the quantitative methods of ordinary opinion polling. But it is already being taken seriously by those closest to her. If it is corroborated to the satisfaction of the Conservative leadership it would mean that the Prime Minister need no longer be deterred from a June election by the fear that it would be regarded as premature. It would be surprising if this conclusion did not enter her calculations. It should also affect the thinking of those who are wondering not just when the election is likely to be held, but to wait until next year when the cruise issue would have been settled one way or the other.

There is a school of thought that it is in the national interest for Parliaments to run their full five years. When prime ministers go to the country sooner than they have to, without an absolutely compelling reason, they encourage the development of election fever earlier and earlier in a Parliament's life – which means that more and more of the business of government has to be conducted in the shadow of the hustings.

But I do not believe the matter is as simple as that in a country without fixed Parliaments. In Britain there quite often comes a point before a Parliament has run its full statutory course when there is a general sense that it is time for an election. The Israeli army has started calling these militias by the acronym title of the Territorial Brigade: their artificially created village committees have been graced with the democratic name of the United South Assembly.

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This means not only that it would be desirable to avoid an October election, but also that it would be no good waiting until next year. To do so would save the Conservatives the possible embarrassment of conducting an election campaign against a crescendo of anti-nuclear protest. But even if it suited the party strategists to wait that

THE ARTS

Television
Power in
the pit

Vietnam (Channel 4) last night examined the Roots of War, and, in a country which has suffered one thousand years of internecine and international conflict, as well as successive waves of Chinese, French, Japanese, British and American troops, there would seem to be little else to examine. Saigon, in the Thirties, looked like Paris. The French drove around in open landaus and sent home postcards showing the severed heads of captured rebels. In the Sixties, the city resembled the outskirts of an American army camp. If we can talk about "theatres of war", then Saigon has always been a much loved stage. Or rather, a pit in which the "great powers" could combat each other; they had no need for swordplay, they had the Vietnamese to tread upon.

This programme (the first of 12) made it quite clear that in fact, when they were not fighting, the imperialists greatly preferred each other to the natives. After the Second World War, the British actually re-armed the Japanese, who had invaded the country, so that they could maintain "law and order". This was to ensure that the French could safely reassume their own control. There were other ironies in this most unhappy story: it was originally the Americans who supported Ho Chi Minh and his Communist forces, and in 1945 "Uncle Ho" borrowed phrases from the American Declaration of Independence in order to write his own. Good intentions are always the first to disappear, however, and it was not long before Presidents Johnson and Nixon were asserting the more durable principles of self-interest.

This series is no doubt going to explore the Vietnamese War with the same relentless thoroughness as, for example, *The World at War* documented the battles between 1939 and 1945. But, although the advantage of television history lies in its immediacy, the danger is always one of over-simplification. Last night we saw what was essentially a schematic outline, with the colonial powers as the villains and the Vietnamese as the unsung heroes. That may well be the most plausible interpretation of the facts, but it ought to be made clear that it is only an interpretation. Nevertheless, this was an interesting beginning – and, for a programme which lambasts colonialism, there is a further irony in the fact that it is a joint English, French and American production.

Peter Ackroyd

David Bowie has recently gone East, for the first film made jointly by Britain and Japan. Peter Popham reports

Cinematic attempt
to bridge cultures

The only real opportunity afforded by history for the British and the Japanese to get to know each other was in the PoW camps of South-East Asia during the Second World War. Participants on both sides agree that it was not the best start to a relationship. Now a motley group including David Bowie, an equally androgynous Japanese rock star, Japan's most popular stand-up comic and Tom Conti have been back to do it all over again in front of the cameras. The resulting film is the first Anglo-Japanese co-production. The men responsible are the producer Jeremy Thomas, best known for his work with Nicholas Roeg, and the leading Japanese director Nagisa Oshima. Entitled *Merry Christmas, Mr Lawrence*, it will receive its premiere at Cannes next month.

Merry Christmas is based on



Edmund Dulac,
1882-1953

Geffrye Museum

Gustave Doré,
1832-1883

Hazlitt, Gooden and Fox

The most famous French artists to work memorably in England have riotously been birds of passage, coming like Pissarro, when it was politically expedient to do so and going home as soon as they conveniently could, or following a particular visual obsession, like Monet with the mists of the Thames, but never apparently contemplating permanent residence or directing their work primarily at a British public. Frenchmen who have resettled themselves here in a more thoroughgoing way seem generally to have suffered somehow for this eccentric choice – if only by falling between stools in public estimation, neither properly French nor properly English. It is perfectly possible that they would have remained minor figures anyway – would Lucien Pissarro ever quite have rivalled his father Camille? Would Tissot ever have been spoken of in the same breath as his friend and admirer Manet? – but inflection about which national pigeonhole is most appropriately filled by a particular artist:

seldom helps a reputation in the long run.

Edmund Dulac is an interesting case in point. The exhibition marking the centenary of his birth, which began in Sheffield late last year and is now having its London airing at the Geffrye Museum (until May 29), revives a variety of memories from the exotic gift-books he so successfully illustrated in the early years of the century up to the chic Deco stamps he designed for the Free French territories during the Second World War, and makes a strong and fairly consistent impression. And yet it remains disturbingly difficult to label him precisely. If ever a Frenchman set out deliberately to become English, it was he. Even in his teens, we are told, he was the complete anglophile, nicknamed "anglais" by fellow students in Toulouse because of his devotion to dressing in the English style and his complete absorption in the work of English painters and illustrators such as Beardsley and Crane. When he came to England at the age of 22, it was for keeps.

And yet he always remained something of an exotic, as distinctively French, for all his attempts to change his spots, as any Paris Dragoon or Pub. With the enormous success of his illustrations for Laurence Housman's retelling of *Stories from the Arabian Nights* in 1907 he entered decisively into the English tradition of gift-book illustration just as it was getting its second wind, with the successful

development of colour photography as a medium for the reproduction of delicate watercolour originals. Indeed, Dulac's only serious rival in the scope and variety of his work was Arthur Rackham, and though from time to time they illustrated the same kind of fairy-story Rackham stuck in general to the northern, the gothic and the cosily domestic while Dulac turned rather towards the exotic East or the Chaucerian side of the Middle Ages. Like gods of dissimilar races, they ruled over distinct imaginative territories and acknowledged each other, when necessary, with distant amiability.

While Dulac's delicate fancy in his illustrative work is very English, the taste for elegant simplicity, the Ravelian precision with which the most seductive subjects are contained without being emasculated, and the rich, clear colours, flatly applied to make up a sumptuous mosaic surface, continue to mark him out as an exotic. If anything he became more distinctly painit with the passage of time. His work for American illustrated magazines between the wars shows a greater and greater urge to simplification, which reaches its apotheosis in the beautifully uncluttered designs for the stamps and unissued coins of Edward VIII's reign. The Free French stamps are absolutely in what one might call the Palais de Chaillot style, and it is difficult to guess where he might have gone, stylistically, if he had not been carried off by an over-tiring bout of flamenco dancing.

their conflicting codes of honour.

The Seed and the Sower was published in Japan in 1978, the year that Oshima won the Director's Prize at Cannes for *Empire of Passion*. The translator happened to be a mutual friend of Sir Laurens and Oshima. As Sir Laurens tells it: "He wrote to me after it had been published telling me that Oshima had come to see him, very deeply moved, having read the book seven times, and said 'This must be made into a film'."

"I want to make it into a film."

He put Oshima in touch with me, and I so liked the letters that he wrote that I did what I've never done before about anybody who's been interested in making films of my world I went out to Japan to see him. We discussed the film project and I was very happy to let him have the film rights."

Oshima's 21 previous films were all made in Japan. "This is my first film to be shot overseas, my first film to use foreign stars and my first one to be spoken largely in English," he says. "With a budget of over six million dollars, which is a dream, it will also be my biggest film." Shooting was completed in about eight weeks in late 1982, mostly on the island of Rarotonga, near New Zealand.

The hero of the book is a charismatically handsome offic-

Galleries

How the French took England by storm and stealth



The elegant gallic simplicity of Dulac's *The Love of a Polish Angel* (1929); and the dark side of Doré in a detail from his *Pilgrimage Market*, a preparatory drawing for *London: A Pilgrimage* (1872)

idealizing tendency; he felt that Doré was coarse and crude and brutal, and that the crowds at the Doré Gallery might as well pay to meet the Devil.

Despite these doubts in high places, Doré did most of what he did remarkably well. He never quite attained total mastery of oil painting: Edmond About remarked of his *Bœuf d'inkerma* in the 1857 Salon: "His painting is a masterpiece. It only needs to be painted." But everywhere else, in his drawings, his watercolours (which he first took up in Scotland, under strong British influence), his illustrative work in all media and even his sculptures, there are a confidence and virtuosity which silence criticism. But even more, in even the smallest of the drawings this centenary tribute has gathered together, there is an astonishing vision of things.

Doré was one of art's great myth-makers, and if, even at their jolliest, his myths tend towards the grim and the brutal, that is entirely his prerogative. There are moments in the show of unexpected lightness and charm – the four very large watercolours of tropical birds, for instance – but finally we carry away a much more vivid impression of the suffering London poor or the diversions of the damned. For all his misleading reputation as a playboy, Doré knew at first hand the dark places of the physical world and the human heart, and in his own field he was and remains without rival.

John Russell Taylor

Why a film on this subject now? Oshima says: "The Second World War is the root of all my experience. At a time when there's another crisis and the possibility of a war occurring again, I thought it was essential to take the subject of war into a film." Laurens van der Post comments: "Both he and I are tremendously interested in the fact that art is a bridge between cultures and peoples. The fact that this was a bridge book." The film, too, they hope, will be one to span East and West.

April 14-May 7
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EDMUND KEAN
by Raymond FitzSimons

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Save the Unborn Child

LIFE

LSO/Previn
Festival Hall

It takes a great performer to find the heart of a less than great work and keep it beating; and so it was on Sunday when Itzhak Perlman turned his bow to Carl Goldmark's adored Violin Concerto in A minor.

It is a work which could not be easily mistaken for anyone else: yet it would probably be difficult for the innocent ear to identify it as Goldmark's Fingerprints of Schumann, Mendelssohn and Spohr blurred into insignificance, however, in a performance whose robust assurance and obvious affection reminded us of the rigour of Goldmark's own self-tuition and, above all, his deep love of the violin.

When Goldmark's long thoughts threatened to outstay their welcome, Perlman would snatch them up and urge them on. And when the orchestra's diffidence, nicely calculated by André Previn, became merely bland, Perlman would draw the strings into quiet, live episodes

of chamber music making. The London Symphony Orchestra trod sensitively the hallowed ground of the Andante, with Mr Perlman drawing from it a supple, almost cantorial breadth of eloquence.

Debussy's Nocturnes were originally conceived for solo violin and orchestra and it would have been marvellous had Mr Perlman returned after the interval to unearth and recreate the original version. But the LSO seemed refreshed by direction which cleared the mist and brought to a bright foreground the rhythmic detail at work in the suspended animation of "Nuages" and the taunting immediacy of the London Symphony Chorus's thoughtfully voiced "Sirènes".

La Mer, too, brimmed with the heightened reality of memory. In its vivid metamorphoses of instrument and tempo, its tough internal energy and its sureness of structure, it seemed a true sea symphony, as much for the ear on Sunday night as for the mind's eye.

Hilary Finch

AAM/Hogwood
St John's

Among the most attractive restorations to the concert and gramophone repertory by Christopher Hogwood and the Academy of Ancient Music is Handel's only known suite of theatre music for a spoken play, *Alceste*, which they performed again at their Saturday night concert. Though the play by Tobias Stollett apparently never reached its intended Covent Garden production in 1750, and has since been lost, Handel's music for it has a Purcell-like masque effect of celebratory songs and dances.

He later reworked most of this as a cantata, *The Choice of Hercules*, but in its original form the *Alceste* music is diverting, beautifully crafted and mostly cheerful in spirit. Even a bass aria for Charon in a River Styx scene proceeds in a jaunty rhythm, as if the fearful ferryman rather enjoyed coming "to fix your final doom", as the words have it, while the rhythmic variety of hopping and skipping figures gives

vivacity to the choruses, sung here by the five soloists.

They included Emma Kirkby, who also sang two arias for the muse Calliope, to which her birdlike soprano was well suited both in the first placid invocation to sleep and the florid division of the second solo. Three tenor arias were characterized by William Kendall's slightly nasal tone-quality without making enough of their different sentiments. David Thomas was a jolly Charon, and Gillian Fisher and Margaret Cable filled out the vocal ensemble stylishly.

Mr Hogwood obtained a good supporting balance and crisp playing from the period-style instruments, with theorbo and harpsichord, and plentiful baroque oboe reinforced with bassoon. It was noteworthy how much more rounded was the ensemble tone here in St John's Smith Square, after his Festival Hall Messiah a couple of weeks ago, the church acoustic melting some of the vintag baroque string sound, as also in the D major Concerto Grossso, Op 6 No 5.

Noel Goodwin

Radu Lupu
Queen Elizabeth Hall

At first I wondered if Radu Lupu was often so studiously severe as he seemed at the outset of his concert in the South Bank Piano Series on Sunday, which he divided between Schubert and Schumann. He made an impetuous, almost aggressive start on the latter's *Carnival Prank from Vienna*, played with no gimmer of humour but with a kind of dour insistence, serious-minded at all levels of expressive character and with even the playful *advertising* movement acquiring a march-like strutting gait.

When he turned to the same composer's *Humoreske*, Op 20, he moved from one episode to the next like a romantic balladeer, as if Schumann were telling stories about himself through the medium of music and its wealth of inflections. Yet here too much of the playing was assertive or insistent. The lifting dance character of the scherzo and finale was conveyed with an abundance of charm and rhythmic poise, the grace of phrasing softening the sterner fingerwork.

cry of C minor before the finale was savage rather than gentle.

Even so, there was absolute conviction of musical purpose as well as impressive strength of technique underlying all that the pianist did. When he came to Schubert's D major Sonata (D 850) after the interval he had no scruples about employing the full sonority of a modern piano to deepen and extend the nature of the keyboard writing, so that one wondered if the declamatory spirit of his playing was perhaps imposing too much on a brisk, no-nonsense opening movement.

However, the trio that was generated by this was turned to a fascinating account in the rhapsodic second movement, where Mr Lupu became more overtly relaxed and shaped the sequence of alternating melodic lines with a beguiling and seemingly improvisatory spirit. The lifting dance character of the scherzo and finale was conveyed with an abundance of charm and rhythmic poise, the grace of phrasing softening the sterner fingerwork.

Noel Goodwin

**Investment
and
Finance**

**City Editor
Anthony Hilton**

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 683.9 up 8.9
FT Gilts 82.75

FT All Share 428.22
Bargains 26.361
Tring Hall USM Index 171.1

Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones
Average 8,475.19 up 2.38
Hongkong Hang Seng Index 1,041.86 up 7.59

New York Dow Jones Average (latest) 1,132.93 up 8.22

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Sterling \$1.5270 up 2.20 cents

Index 81.6 up 1.0
DM 3.6875
FrF 11.0405
Yen 363.00

Dollar
Index 122.2 down 0.4

DM 2.4195

Gold
\$430.00 up \$8.50
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold \$426.75
Sterling \$1.5275

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10%
3 month interbank 10%–10%

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9%–9%
3 month DM 5%–5%

ECB Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme

Average reference rate for interest period March 2 to April 5, 1983 inclusive 10.974 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Beston Clark 236p up 28p
Davy Corp 72p up 5p

Fisons 803p up 20p
Sotheby P. E. 530p up 40p

Hiley Leisure 177p up 15p
Triplex 27p up 5p

BTR 414 down 5p

Burnah Oil 157p down 10p

Churchill 280p down 10p

LWT 152p down 5p

Milford Docks 55p down 5p

Metline 149p down 8p

TODAY

Interiors: Ernest Lighting, Scottish Cities Inv., TSI, Smiths Inds.

Finances: Aircall, Bowthorpe Hides, Brook Street Bureau, Expatnet Int'l, Johnston Grp., Lamont Hides, Northern Engineering Inds., H and J Quick Grp.

Economic statistics: Building societies' monthly figures (March); provisional figures of vehicle production (March)

Bid talk lifts Rank shares

Speculation that several leading companies may soon be the targets of bids continued to circulate in the stock market yesterday.

Shares of Rank Organisation jumped 8p to 154p amid growing talk that Grand Metropolitan may be casting an appreciative eye over parts of Rank, including holiday and bingo interests. Rank's leisure interests could be worth about £100m. Grand Met has ruled out a full bid.

Meanwhile, Dunlop, the troubled tyre group, added 5p to 55p after the Malaysian group Pegi-Multi Purpose bought 6.5 million shares, taking its stake to 26.1 per cent.

HOWDEN RESIGNATION: Mr M. J. A. Glover, vice-chairman and chief operating officer, has requested early retirement from Alexander Howden Group from July 1. He will act as a consultant to Alexander and Alexander for the next two years.

ECC COMPLAINT: The European Community has asked GATT to create a working party to examine the community's complaint that Japan's trade policies are too restrictive.

JAPAN BOOSTED: Japan's trade surplus widened to \$2,040m (£1,355m) last March from \$1,040m in February.

SALES FALL: West German wholesale sales declined 4 per cent to DM57,000m in February from the same month last year according to the Federal Statistics Office. The agency said the decline measured 3 per cent when adjusted for inflation.

INVESTMENT FALL: Planned investment in Australian mining and manufacturing projects is put at \$25,980m by a survey completed in December by the Department of Industry and Commerce. This compares with an estimate of \$31,990m six months earlier, and \$32,800m a year ago.

Wall St gains in heavy trading

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Stocks were gaining in heavy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up more than 10 points early in the morning. The transportation average however, was fractionally lower, was fractionally lower on easing prices for the airlines.

Advances were more than 2-to-1 ahead of declines.

Mr Sidney B. Luria, executive vice-president at Josephthal & Co, said the market's rise was being helped by the oils "which have been oversold and now are underwritten and by the enormous flows of money coming into the market from the individual retirement accounts and from the institutions including the pension funds."

International Business Machines was at 105 up 1½, General Electric 106½ up 1½, Digital Equipment 118½ up 2½, Motorola 103½ up 1½, Teletronics 145p up 1½, Data General off 1½ at 58½, Sundstrand off 1½ at 49½ and Grauman off 3½ at 53½.

In the energy sector Atlantic Richfield was up 1 at 44 1/8, Exxon up 3/8 to 31 7/8, Gulf Oil up 3/8 to 33 7/8, Mobil up 1/2 at 29 3/8, Amerada Hess up 3/8 at 25 1/8, Standard Oil of Ohio up 3/8 to 46, Standard Oil of California up 5/8 at 38 7/8, Union Oil up 1 1/4 at 34 1/2 and Phillips Petroleum up 3/8 at 34 3/4.

Redman Industries was 26 up 2, Fleetwood 23 5/8 up 3/8, Helen Curtis 31 5/8 up 2 1/4, General Mills 52 up 1 1/2.

Hopes for switch in US policy

By Frances Williams

Economics Correspondent

Hopes are rising in Europe that the US Government may agree to abandon its policy of "benign neglect" of the dollar exchange rate when the issue of currency intervention comes up at the economic summit meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, next month.

The seven heads of government will have before them a study commissioned at the Versailles summit last year showing that intervention on foreign exchange markets can help to control currency fluctuations.

The study was suggested by Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary, after American policy came under attack from European governments which were forced to keep interest rates high to protect their currencies from the soaring dollar.

Publication of the report, prepared by senior officials under the chairmanship of M. Philippe Jurgensen, of the French Treasury, is expected in a fortnight after discussion by finance ministers in Washington this month. The report is a technical study of the effectiveness of intervention and contains no recommendations.

But its findings are certain to be used by European Governments to persuade the Americans to abandon their hard-line pro-interventionist stance. This is seen as a first step in breaking down American indifference to the international repercussions of its domestic money and fiscal policies, including the burgeoning federal deficit.

An encouraging pointer came at the weekend from Mr Anthony Solomon, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, which carries out exchange rate intervention for the US Fed. He said in Geneva that the Williamsburg Conference could reach an understanding on modest coordinated currency intervention.

Further evidence of the efficacy of intervention has come from the Basel-based central bankers' club, the Bank for International Settlements. A study by two bank economists concluded that official intervention had been predominantly stabilizing and argues that it has an important role to play.

Neddy refuses to suppress report

Howe secrecy plea rejected

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The possibility of suppressing a controversial gloomy report on the future of the economy, which includes a prediction of no growth in employment this decade, was raised yesterday by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor.

Sir Geoffrey asked his Cabinet colleagues, Confederation of British Industry leaders and leading union officials at the monthly meeting of the National Economic Development Council to consider non-publication of the report which reveals that many industrial sectors fear further job losses, declining export competitiveness and rising imports.

But, after what one observer described as "a fairly acrimonious debate" and apparent Government initiation with a report it considered to be out of date, NEDC members agreed not to suppress the document.

The report was compiled by Mr Geoffrey Chandler, director

Morgan Grenfell in vast underwriting operation

BTR offers £573m for Tilling in record UK industrial bid

By Jonathan Clare

BTR, the industrial conglomerate, has launched Britain's biggest industrial bid so far attempting to take over Thomas Tilling a week after a dawn raid to pick up 6 per cent of the shares.

The bid, in the form of a share swap values Tilling at £573m, equivalent to 197p a share. There is a cash alternative of 185p (compared with last week's raid price of 175p) which values Tilling at £538m.

Tilling's businesses include Pretty Polly tights, Heinemann, the publishers, and Cornhill Insurance.

The sheer size of the sums would make it very difficult for BTR subsequently to change the terms, although there was much talk in the City yesterday of shareholders holding out for 210p.

BTR, which was itself built up by Mr Owen Green, the chief executive, sees enormous potential in turning round Tilling's diverse businesses. It believes there are few areas of overlap and few economies of scale, and it would put in BTR management to improve Tilling's whole deal is even more significant than the record size of the bid. The first £376.8m of the cash alternative will be provided by Morgan Grenfell, which has found buyers for all the shares to which Tilling shareholders would become entitled under the share offer. The balance of the offer will come from BTR's own resources.

The bid is well below that of BTR's own Green, who was told that he was not an offerer against the terms of its offer. BTR's profit record is good until several big problems materialized in the US.

BTR's board has forecast a dividend for this year of 12p—a fifth higher than 1982. The terms of its offer are 10 BTR shares for every 21 in Tilling or the cash alternative.

Because there is no overlap, BTR hopes that the Office of Fair Trading will not be moved to refer the bid to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

The institutions which



BTR's Owen Green: waiting to turn round Tilling's varied business

accepted 175p last week probably did so as an insurance

against a referral, despite the talk that they were told that no bid would be forthcoming. No institutional fund manager would have been in any doubt that a bid was a racing certainty.

BTR points out in its offer

document that Tilling's record,

in terms of profits and of return

sales, is well below that of BTR.

But Mr Francis Black, Tilling's finance director, says the two companies are not comparable.

First, Tilling is a distribution

company, where margins are

low, so the return on sales

would always look low com-

pared to a manufacturing

company such as BTR. Second,

Tilling's profit record is good

until several big problems

materialized in the US.

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Because there is no overlap,

BTR hopes that the Office of

Fair Trading will not be moved

to refer the bid to the Monop-

olies and Mergers Com-

mision whose name has frequently been connected with Tilling.

BTR's bid for Tilling is

more a case of dog eat dog,

but has elements of both.

This is all meat and

drink to the city. Plenty of

chance for merchant bank-

ers to make a name for

defence and attack and

seize new accounts like so

many advertising agencies.

And they will have to

develop new techniques.

Sooner or later, for in-

stance, big institutions will

realize that they have little

to gain from selling in

preliminary "dawn raids",

in which bidders build up

platforms from which to

mount their attack.

Many of these bids are

the harmless, even ben-

eificial, eruptions of market

forces. But mergers and

takeovers are not good. The

takeover is too easy a subsi-

dy path between the con-

Torin Douglas on the people whose 'ovenability' boosted profits and won awards doing so

Taking a bird's eye view of marketing success with frozen foods

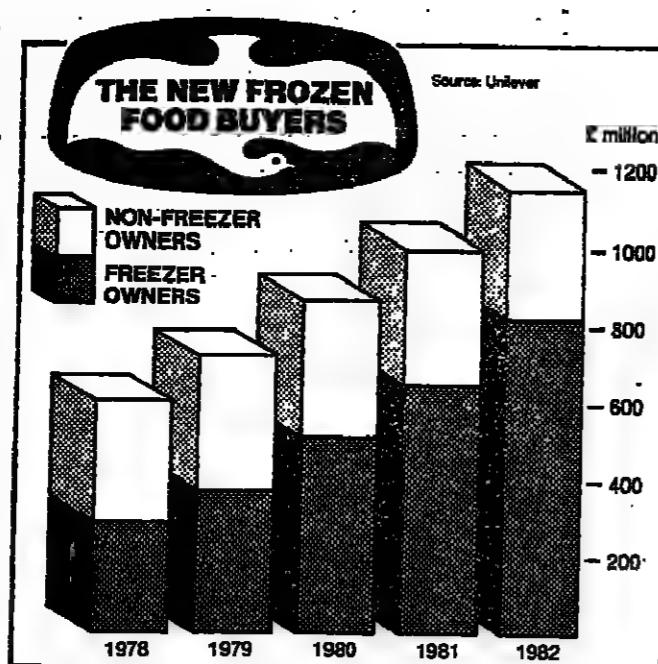
There is a love-hate relationship today between the big grocery manufacturers and the supermarket chains, not least because 'supermarkets' own-label products now account for 25 per cent of grocery sales. Yet supermarket buyers are now crying out more than ever for successful new branded products from the manufacturers - even if, as critics sometimes suggest, it is only so that they can pinch the concept and produce it more cheaply under their own name.

For this reason, the buyers' own estimates of the most successful product launches are eagerly scanned by retailers and manufacturers alike. Each year, the trade paper *SuperMarketing* polls buyers through the Martin-Hamlin research firm and asks them to rate on a scale of one to five the success of every new product. It then compiles a list of the Top 20.

The 1982 chart, just out, shows that four of the top 12 products were launched by the food firm Birds Eye Wall's, including both the overall winner - Birds Eye Oven Crispy Cod Steaks - and the runner-up, Birds Eye Steakhouse Grills. Wall's Viennetta took fifth place and Birds Eye Best of British Chicken Supreme was 12th.

Birds Eye Wall's - the two Unilever frozen food subsidiaries merged their operations a few years ago - is naturally cock-a-hoop about its unprecedented dominance of the proceedings, as is the advertising agency Lintas - formerly a Unilever subsidiary, now part of the American Interpublic group - which handles three of the top 20, including Oven Crispy Cod Steaks and Viennetta. Lintas was commended in the latest industry Advertising Effectiveness Awards for its campaign for Oven Crispy cod, which features Gemma Craven singing an adapted version of *'Thoroughly Modern Millie'*.

Awards are one thing, of course, but real success is measured in terms of sales and profit and here it is clear that the three main new brands are doing well.



On current sales trends, the 1983 turnover figures will be consumer prices will be £12.5m for Oven Crispy Cod, £12m for Steakhouse Grills and £5m for Viennetta', according to Mr Keith Jacobs, Birds Eye Wall's marketing director. "This underlines the fact that the buyers' votes reflect real competition."

All the brands are making a healthy contribution to the company's profit, though Birds Eye, like other branded goods firms, makes no secret of the fact that competition among retailers and manufacturers has put pressure on margins. Mr Philip Bushill-Matthews, the sales director points out in the company's annual review of the frozen food market, that though the market grew last year by 15 per cent to £1,152m - outstripping the rest of the food market considerably - profits had not kept pace.

"While the figures for volume and value growth are totally satisfactory, the same cannot be said of the profitability for manufacturers and, perhaps, for retailers."

"The very growth of the market has produced pressure on margins. In a depressed economy, a growing market (and there are few of them) provides an opportunity for increased sales and profits but there are many suppliers in the frozen food industry with excess capacity, leading to increased competition."

This competition in the frozen food market makes product innovation vital. Birds Eye, which has dominated the market for more than 35 years, is under pressure both from rival manufacturers such as Findus and the Imperial subsidiary, Ross Foods, and also from own label products.

One example of a fast-growing sector in which Birds Eye appears to have missed out is frozen oven chips, where McCain's is now the clear leader. Yet the company quickly learned from the success of the oven chip market - where it turned out that 60 per cent of purchasers either did not buy ordinary frozen chips at all or infrequently. It decided there was a market for a fish product that could be used in the same way.

"Ovenability" is the marketing jargon for the capacity to produce foods that taste fried simply by popping them in the oven. Birds Eye decided that an "ovenable" fish in batter, which

Mr Jacobs does not accept these figures because he says it depends what you include in your definition of frozen foods.

In addition, he says, Birds Eye looks at things from a value point of view, rather than volume, because it works at the added value, premium price end of the business. Last year,

did away with "the fuss, bother and unpleasantries of deep-frying", had a big future. After 18 months' development, mainly on the formula for the batter, which remains a closely-guarded secret, Birds Eye Oven Crispy Cod Steaks were launched in the Midlands, in October 1981.

In addition to monitoring the sales of the new product, Birds Eye was anxious to see what effect it would have on sales of its existing cod steaks in batter, called "Jolly Crispy Cod Steaks", which had to be fried in the normal way. If the new product were simply to divert sales from the old one, it would not be doing what Birds Eye intended, which was to expand the market by attracting people who could not be bothered with frying.

As it turned out, things went as planned and Birds Eye increased its share of the fish in the batter market by nine points to 65 per cent and expanded the market by 30 per cent. As a result of this success, the product was launched nationally a year ago and since then sales have been exceeding the targets. The total market for fish in batter increased last year to £38m, of which Oven Crispy Cod accounted for £8m.

Oven Crispy Cod was one of 12 products launched by Birds Eye last year, in addition to which two product ranges were relaunched with quality improvements. Within the next few months, the company will be launching ten more products, either nationally or regionally. Not all may succeed, of course, but Birds Eye maintains its record is better than most.

"I really would claim that the proportions of Birds Eye products that come out of test market into national distribution is considerably higher than the average grocery figures so often bandied about", Mr Jacobs says. "Throughout all our years in the frozen food market, we believe we have always managed to get very close to the changing needs of

the consumer and to meet those needs by a dedicated insistence on three important ingredients - better-than-average quality, added value in product presentation, and new ideas."

Market research plays a key role, Mr Jacobs again: "It provides us not only with a continuous monitor of the many segments of the market but a picture of how consumer tastes and requirements are moving. The needs of today's working women, the fragmentation of family eating, the developing trends of freezer ownership and freezer size are just some of the pointers which market research provides for successful product development."

At the same time as launching products, Birds Eye is constantly revamping existing ones. "Our market strategy calls for a very precise balance between old product developments and innovation, in each of our market groups - fish, meat, vegetables, cakes and desserts. Alongside smaller, sweeter Birds Eyes Peas came Stir Fry Vegetables. Alongside improved Fish Fingers and Beeburgers we introduced Oven Crispy Cod and Steakhouse Grills."

Whether this constant process of improvements and innovations is sufficient to keep

12 products launched last year with 10 on the way

the own-label products and smaller brands at bay is something only time will tell, though with the market growing at its current pace and with price still a key factor the chances are that in volume terms the Birds Eye share will continue to fall. In value terms, however, the brand leader seems likely to have things more its own way.

Scoring own goals

Alfred Herbert is dead. Long live Alfred Herbert. That was the message last week as the remains of what was once Britain's machine tool giant went into receivership, taking with it the savings. Tooling Investments with it. The receiver is confident that someone else will buy Herbert as a going concern, just as Tooling brought it from another receiver after the National Enterprise Board got tired of £57m losses between 1976 and 1980.

But it is not just a swap of ownership. Two other machine-tool groups have gone bust this year and Herbert will shrink, yet again, three more times in the industry's death by a thousand cuts.

Does it matter? Certainly. Whitehall cares far more about this traditionally static industry than the key to productivity, than do many big industrialists, who see it as a tinpot trade best left to small firms. The machine tool industry is not quite a microcosm of our troubles, but its decline is instructive as well as damaging. We have many industrial lessons still to learn.

It is fashionable to suppose that machine-tool manufacturers are being killed off by foreign competition. Korea and Taiwan make the cheap basic tools at one end. Japan is mounting a determined onslaught at the other, to corner the market for high-value computer-controlled tools and machining centres that now account for more than a third of the British market by value, though fewer than one in 15 of machines sold. Well, imports may give the coup de grace, but they are not to blame.

Machine tools were traditionally specialized and widely traded internationally. Although Britain, perhaps inevitably, lost its dominating postwar position, we have almost always maintained a trade surplus, with the notable exception of 1979. On the latest full figures, for 1981, Britain managed 4.7 per cent of world exports from 3.5 per cent of world output. Until the high pound phenomenon, British exports held up pretty well. But West Germany did much better, notching almost a

quarter of world exports from 15 per cent of production. Menziesville, Japan's share of world exports was two points lower than its share of production; though that was an enormous 18 per cent.

As with motor cycles, it was the decline of our industry that led to imports, rather than the imports killing it. The troubles were at home. It was, to say the least, unfortunate that much of the heart of Britain's machine-tool trade was in the hands of two terminally complacent companies. Such dinosaurs might not last so long today.

The main, long-running crisis was that British industry simply failed to invest in new machines. Manufacturers failed to create demand with new products. Engineering firms were not interested in the minimization of productivity and cost-cutting. But mainly, British industry just has not grown fast enough to need the investment goods. Home orders fell over a generation.

Japan has built exports on a huge, growing and relatively stable home market. Britain has had to lean ever more difficult foreign markets because it could not rely on the wild swings and general decline of its own.

One lesson is that British firms cannot simply hope that home demand will turn up, as so many machine tool makers did. Another is that those disdainful big firms were short-sighted. Technology is transforming machine tools into a big company industry, making high value, non-specialized tools that need plenty of finance and volume. Our firms are getting smaller.

Japan's Okuma makes as many computer-controlled machines in a month as

Herbert does in a year.

We have reacted with typical lassitude, spearheading a European deal to force Japan to limit its firms' exports of high value machines and to raise their prices, a wonderful formula to make our engineering industry less competitive in future. That policy can make any sense only if we can persuade a large Japanese company to take over the remains of Alfred Herbert.

Graham Searjeant



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Computers in Congress

Scorpio stalks Capitol Hill

P.O.
Whe Chu the by 1 Rab off rem d sp Con or atti whi life citi diti leg Bu alli Sir nat cat gra Ed rna ce wi de Th pr up se st w M T a C p E F s C 1
During the Carter administration, "the White House became an unprincipled information thief". Such a remark may seem out of character in the serious world of government but it was made by a senior congressional staff member when it was found that Vice President Mondale, through his dual appointment as president of the United States Senate, had allowed White House staff free access to the congressional computers.

At the time, the White House was concluding tough negotiations with Congress on several proposals for legislation. By tapping the computers, Carter's men were able to gain a strategic advantage; they were able to find out what decisions were about to be made in the House of Representatives and the Senate and could also obtain voting records of individual Congressmen which could help in the President's lobbying.

The 435 members of the House of Representatives, and the 100 senators have three computer systems available to them. Each chamber has its own, and the third is in the Library of Congress. All three were developed separately, and while their growth reflected different needs, priorities and funding arrangements, there are considerable areas of overlap.

Such duplication can be an advantage since when one system is not functioning, which happens quite often, access can be made to one of the others.

Last summer I spent five weeks as a visiting scholar in Washington studying the Scorpio system in the library. Scorpio (Subject/Content Oriented Retrieval Program for Information On-line) has much in common with Polis operated by the House of Commons Library at Westminster, although it has been established for longer.

By 1970 the Library of Congress was already using automatic data processing, but Scorpio was set up in 1973 and, of the three computer systems on Capitol Hill, it is the most comprehensive.

There are more than 4,000 terminals on the Hill - in sharp contrast to the present 17 at the Palace of Westminster. The majority of these are in offices of the House of Representatives and are of the "teleprinter 'phone-link type", which means they are connected to the telephone system by means of an acoustic coupler or electronically wired through a modem.

Terminals in Senate offices are all visual display units. Members of the public may use one of Scorpio's 30 VDUs and thermal printers in the reading room of the library.

Once a user has connected up with the Scorpio data base he can plug into a choice of six main files:

• Legislative information - everything you might wish to know about all public bills introduced during a particular session.

• The congressional record - a close equivalent to *House*.



● Major issues - objective run-downs of key policy issues.

● Citations/bibliographies - references to articles in current periodicals, journals, etc.

● Library of Congress computerized catalog - details of all books acquired or lodged for copyright, including foreign publications, musical scores, and statistical abstracts.

● National referral center resources: descriptions of more than 13,000 information sources (organizations which are qualified and willing to respond to questions on almost any topic).

Unlike Members of Parliament whose access to Polis is through a staff member in the House of Commons Library, Congressmen and their assistants can call up Scorpio's files through their own terminals.

Unlike Polis, which has a growing number of "outside" subscribers, vetted by a committee of the House of Commons Library, Congress is at present hesitant to set up commercial access arrangements other than the present public use of non-sensitive files.

In addition to their own data bases, the three systems on Capitol Hill can get information from a number of other sources. These include the New York Times information bank, consisting of references and abstracts from more than 60 periodicals; Juris, which stores legal information data; and Medline, which provides access to abstracts compiled by the National Library of Medicine.

The histories of adoption of computer services in Congress and at the Palace of Westminster have some similarity. Both have been slow to less-please by amounts of resistance to new technology and change.

In Washington, as we have seen, legislators have a far greater range of resources at their disposal compared with Westminster. But some critics have suggested, particularly regarding the House of Representatives system, that acquisition of information has tended towards a "piggy-can" approach.

The week/Clive Cookson

The race to sell off Altergo

The precariousness of the fragmented British software industry has been highlighted by last week's news that Altergo, one of the best known companies in the field, has gone into receivership.

Altero was Britain's leading independent producer of software for IBM computers. The 14-year-old group employed about 300 people and had a turnover last year of £2.7m, including a lot of export work.

The receivers, London accountants Thornton Baker, are working very fast to sell off the five Altergo operating companies before their main asset - the staff - disappears.

The only one to make that interest public was Oxford-based Telecomputing, whose managing director, Bernard Pantin said: "I think it (Altero) will turn to dust very quickly unless something happens fast." Telecomputing, which specializes in ICL software, sees the purchase of Altergo as an attractive diversification into the larger IBM market.

Altero's financial crisis follows the resignation of several senior managers and the return to the United States of American financiers Leonard Levy, who became managing director just three months ago.

The computer industry's few sentimentalists are mourning the death of one of its oldest and most respected names Univac. This month the Sperry Corporation's Sperry Univac computer business became known simply as Sperry.

The company officially signed Univac to history with a nostalgic ceremony at the Eleutherian Mills Historical Library, a centre of American industrial archaeology in Delaware. Sperry handed over 10 tons of records, files and photographs from its own archives, documenting the birth of Univac and the computer industry in the 1940s. Univac's last great coup,

Computer Appointments appear on page 22.

People in computers/Chris Curry, Acorn Computers

Waiting for the oak tree to grow

"There was a point where we nearly didn't go into the personal computer business", admits Chris Curry, of Acorn Computers. "Our first computer, the Atom, was produced almost by a subversive cell within the company. There were no indications that people wanted this type of thing."

But since 1979, when the Atom appeared, about 33,000 have been sold. Acorn's next model was selected for the BBC computer series, and was one of the choices for the Government's Micros in Schools scheme. Sales are now approaching 100,000.

"I always felt there was a good opportunity", says Curry. "I wasn't surprised, but very pleased."

This month, Acorn is launching its low-cost home computer, the Electron, and is about to enter the United States market. The company is spending \$270,000 to show the BBC micro programmes on America's public broadcasting network, and hopes to sell 50,000 computers by the end of the year.

It's a dramatic change for Chris Curry, an electronics engineer by training. Now 37, he spent 13 years working for Clive Sinclair, Britain's pioneer of pocket calculators and home computers.

In the mid-1970s Curry was running Science of Cambridge, in which Sinclair had the majority stake, when he met Hermann Hauser, a young



Austrian who had just gained a physics PhD at Cambridge.

"Hermann was wondering whether to go home and join the family wine business, or whether to stay in England," recalls Curry. "We used to put our heads together and try to think of products, and we thought of some very odd ones."

Curry and Hauser are joint managing directors of Acorn Computers, which was formed in 1978 to market the Atom. They share a large office, and their rapport seems absolute.

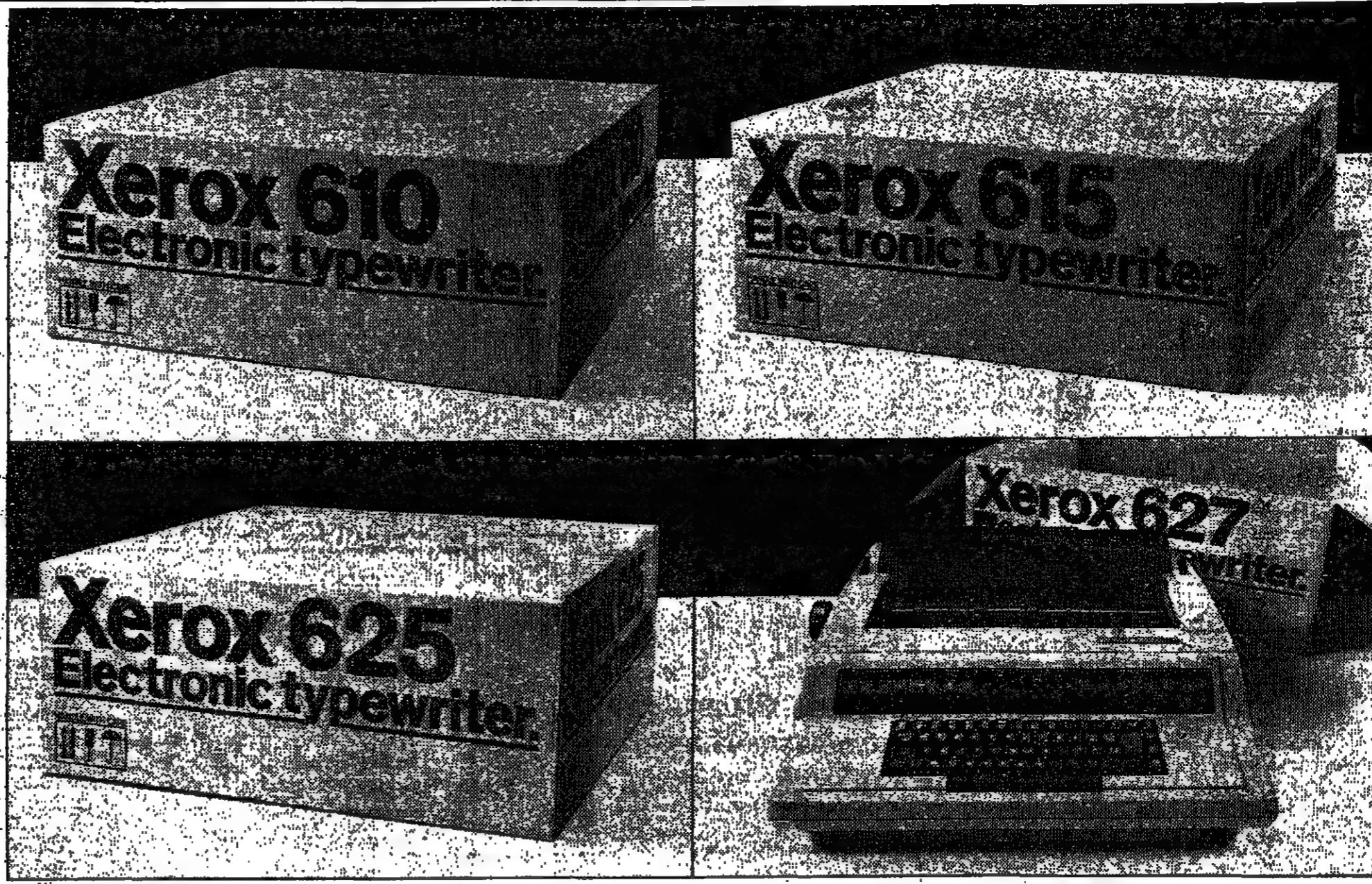
Curry sees education as a market where Acorn can dominate, but his ambitions do not end there.

"We are not placing any limits on the size we can grow to," he says. "We see the Electron as a very powerful threat to the existing dominance by Sinclair and the Commodore VIC 20. We hope to get half the home computer market."

In the small business area "we want to be in there getting all the people who are buying Apples". He plans to sell to larger business users, too.

It's a long way from working on the bench with Clive Sinclair. What are his relations now with his erstwhile employer and present rival? "We quite often meet socially," says Curry. "These days we don't talk much about business."

Roger Woolnough



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COMPUTER HORIZONS

**20,000
pages of
data for
your micro**

A new world of information is available for users of home micros from an electronic "magazine", Micronet 800. This is the latest in a long string of computer titles published by Richard Hease, offering an initial payment of £50, a database of some 20,000 pages, rising soon to 30,000.

By the use of a personal identity number, a subscriber is able, by a telephone link, to call up educational, business, domestic utility and games programs, in addition to more general manufacturers' news, reviews and advertisements.

There will be sections in the system for all popular makes of micros, and within these sections will be offered 100 free programs to be downloaded directly on to tape or disc. Additionally, there will be a selection of chargeable software sold by commercial producers.

Adaptors are being made initially for the BBC micro, with Apple, Pet, Sirius, Tandy and Research Machines next on the line. The business has a break-even figure of 12,000 subscribers, and Mr Hease hopes that there will be 15,000 by Christmas, rising to 100,000 by March 1984.

It is operated jointly by the publishing group EMAF and Mr Hease's own company, ECC Publications, with British Telecom providing the means of access to the system via Prestel. At present, 62 per cent of the country has only to make a local telephone call to enter the system. This will rise to 92 per cent by the middle of this year.

With the annual rental of £52, users will also gain access to the Prestel network and its 250,000 pages of information, giving the much needed growth to the hitherto languishing system.

If the experience of a similar system in the United States is duplicated here, one of the most used aspects would be the "electronic mail box" facility. This enables a subscriber to send messages from one terminal to another, or leave them on a "notice board" for collection when the recipient next comes on line.

This could be a valuable facility for any school subscriber. Since many schools are working on software applications in something of a vacuum, the ability to publicise their research should considerably cut down on duplication of effort, and make available a much closer cooperation with their colleagues.

Geoffrey Ellis

**Computer
Appointments**

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The Software Technician will be responsible for developing, demonstrating and controlling the distribution of software in the Schools laboratories.

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The Personnel Office, Leicester Polytechnic, PO Box 143, Leicester LE1 9RH. Tel: (0533) 551551 ext 2303.

Catching the rustlers

**Don't move or I'll reach
for my database**

If Wyatt Earp and all the other great lawmen of the American West were starting out today to combat cattle rustling, the speed of their six guns would count for less than their sophistication with computers.

The largest private anti-rustling organization in the United States is the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, TSCRA.

The non-profit, 104-year-old group employs 32 Special Texas Rangers as field investigators, and 90 "brand inspectors" who record on special forms the brands and other identifying data on six to eight million head of cattle sold annually at 185 sale barns in Texas.

They also record the name and address of each seller, and the license number of his truck. And all this information comes to TSCRA headquarters in Fort Worth where, since 1967, it has been microfilmed.

But it would be wrong to think that computers have given the cattlemen an unfair advantage. Unfortunately, rustlers have kept up with the times, too. Fast trucks, CB radios and walkie-talkies enable rustlers to grab cattle in one state during the night and unload them two states away the next day.

One rustler, now serving a 20-year jail sentence, operated from Arkansas into Texas, Oklahoma and Colorado. When arrested he was using his own truck, but his trailer - stolen in Texas - was loaded with cattle stolen in Oklahoma. A bullock can be worth \$1,000 (£660); a trailer-full worth \$20,000 (£13,300). So the stakes are high.

Don C. King, Secretary-General Manager of TSCRA, said: "We've done a hell of a job of inspection and information recording for years. But in the past, when our investigators needed information, we just had too many rolls of microfilm to check. It was slow and we were just wearing out the film, going through it so much."

"Now, when we microfilm the information, we also enter summary data into our computer so we have an electronic microfilm index. Depending on what we're looking for - man or beast - the computer can search its files fast and, for example, print a list of all cattle with a specific brand sold within a certain time span.

"Sometimes this speed in checking is essential because a suspected rustler may be in custody and we'll need to get proof before he has to be turned loose. He uses them to track down the man who sold the cattle and fines totalled \$21,324.

Alan Lewis



A Special Texas Ranger checking data in the field to beat the rustlers.

on one theft and we suspect him of more.

"The computer has cut down the time lag, and we're actually catching more rustlers than before we had it."

The association selected the Univas 90/30 system because it provided the most power for the fewest dollars. It processes all the accounting, billing and mailing lists for the house magazine. Only about 50 to 60 per cent of its time is spent searching for rustlers, depending on the season.

"Today, everything is geared to the computer," said Mr King. "Before, we used to think we did a fantastic job combating rustlers, but not compared to what we can do now."

When a field investigator gets a report of cattle with a certain brand being stolen, he asks for a computer check of all cattle sold with that brand during the relevant period, plus the name of each seller, and the name of any suspected rustler. The computer quickly produces a summary list of appropriate microfilm cartridge numbers and document numbers and a microfilm operator produces copies of the original forms the field inspector filled out.

These go to the investigator. He uses them to track down the man who sold the cattle and fines totalled \$21,324.

Determine if there was an intermediary.

Sometimes investigators must interview four to five honest cattle traders before they get to actual rustlers. This can mean a lot of tedious, detailed digging and tracking for weeks or months.

Occasionally, it can lead to a little "gun-slinging", and Special Rangers carry modern automatics.

The computer can run a search in 30 minutes, although a complex search takes twice the time. Another hour is required in the microfilming department to find the documents and produce the prints. Thus in just two hours, the system can check through, typically, all transactions in a six-month period, involving three to four million head of cattle.

During 1980, TSCRA field inspectors, working in close cooperation with state and local officers developed 231 theft cases, primarily involving cattle. Of these 103 were tried, resulting in total sentences of 133 years in prison, 244 years' probated sentences, 23 years' suspended sentences, two years' deferred sentences and 21 cases dismissed. Restitution was made to the tune of \$121,499 and fines totalled \$21,324.

Harriers go up to top flight

By Paul Harrison

The success of RAF Harriers in becoming the first side from the Services to make the first division of the English league reflects the growth of the sport within the Royal Air Force.

The Harriers were founded nine years ago, but did not get financial support from the RAF until two years later. Since then, the side have consistently improved as they have moved through the Midlands League into the National League. In this time the sport has become established in the RAF and the standard at station level has risen rapidly.

This season the club have won the second division title and now face their greatest challenge adapting to the faster pace of the first division. Most promoted sides drop straight back down again, as Speedwell II did this season.

Benn, the other promoted side, did manage to stay up, the first one in three seasons to do so. An encouraging sign for the Harriers is that they beat Benn 3-1 in their season in a cup match. "We are reasonably confident that we will stay up," Sergeant Dave Crabb, the team manager, said.

Their home court is at RAF Swinderby in the midlands and as the members of the squad are scattered around RAF bases from Cornwall to Scotland, even a home match is an away one for most of them. Another problem is that players are often called away by operational demands. Last year Major Woodfield was sent to the Falklands as part of a five section. He is credited with having marked out and erected the first volleyball court on the islands before returning home last November to play for the Harriers.

As a Services side, they can contemplate tours abroad that some other clubs do not: they are going to West Germany for 10 days in May and hope to spend a week in Gibraltar in August. However, an invitation to attend a tournament in Dublin at the end of April has had to go by the board, for security reasons.

For more details, please contact:

Louise Romain, our Recruiting Consultant, on 01-407 2531 both daytime and evenings. Alternatively, please send your CV to her at Logica Limited, 64 Newman Street, London W1A 4SE.

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01-407 2531

The ghosts of City's past are still haunting Maine Road

In the early sixties, as Manchester City sunk to the second division stagnation from which Malcolm Allison and Joe Mercer rescued them, a cruel dirty war current in Manchester, although only among United's followers. To the tune of "There is a town in the town" it was a circus in the town, with Joe Hayes as chief clown, chief clown.

Then Bill Levers there and Colin Barlow too. They are the clowns who play in blue, play in blue.

In the League you can nearly always win.

Because they're always on the bottom.

They are the clowns who play in blue, play in blue.

Although with appropriate name changes it would seem even more relevant today, given some of the goings on at Maine Road, perhaps, ironically, that refrain no longer needs to be heard in 1983. One source said that if it were still in use, there would be one crucial difference: the songwriters would be connected with Manchester City itself rather than jiving riffs.

A comparison with United's relegation in 1974 is striking. Then Manchester seemed like a city in motion. Little groups of people from far and wide gathered outside the ground to watch the game, the fans who had come to see the match, the team, which with some more judicious handling and much more judicious transfusion of new blood, could have provided the basis for taking that final step to real success, instead was ripped apart. At the end of it or, rather, at the moment in time when Mr Swales decided to call it a day, City were at the bottom of the first division and Allison's team had to be reorganized.

By some short-term measures - simplifying tactics for a confused team, and buying some experienced professionals - Bond steadied the ship, avoiding relegation and taking the team to Wembley. But only his suits, cigar and champagne resembled Allison's extravagance, in the long term Bond, too, was not to stand in supply stable.

But when players are telling little jokes about their manager and officials about their club, it is not insignificant, especially as they have had one win in the 12 games. To suggest that the club, in many ways one of the most decent in the country, can fairly be described as a circus would be, overall, an unwarrented slur, but if the jokes are aimed at the manager of a team, the manager of a division until Christmas, the cracks had already started to appear when he resigned. Bond has recited the dragon's teeth.

All clubs, of course, are haunted by the ghosts of past managers. City themselves still feel the chill resulting from Malcolm Allison passing through their portails, but Bond is a more solid presence. Although he resigned in January, his car is still regularly to be found outside the club, and his wife, a former dancer, is still seen on the streets outside the main entrance, and although he does not still occupy the manager's

office, his replacement and former assistant, Benson, has not moved in there either.

Understandably, especially, as Bond has left his club car and received a settlement in the region of £60,000 in spite of his resignation being, apparently, his decision, it adds further fuel to the speculation in Manchester about his abrupt departure, along with some suggestions that he would like his job back.

The club's chairman, Peter Swales, refutes any suggestions that Bond was pushed. "I know some of your colleagues up here still think there was something sinister behind it," he said. "The reason was, I suppose, that I was surprised when he told me as they were when there were told two hours later."

The ambiguous nature of Bond's position is the crux of the club's decline so their present sorry state. The "nearly men" through most of the seventies, when they constantly threatened to do more than they actually achieved, the club, by then growing pains, bit the hand that fed it. One source said that if it were still in use, there would be one crucial difference: the songwriters would be connected with Manchester City itself rather than jiving riffs.

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It is a sorry tale, almost a classic of how not to run a football club. The club, the national institution across Manchester led City to lose their local identity which gives them a virtual monopoly of local talent - five of their back six against Liverpool were Manchester boys, and although United have only one in their team, it would be even sadder if Mr Swales acts out the lesson he says he has learned from their recent problems that "nothing is permanent". The affection that is not so, even if the affection is frequently tinged with exasperation.

One hopes he is right. For although Mr Swales must take a large share of the blame for the

The jokes have turned sour on a great club



Allison (left)



Bond: no stability

current situation, he also deserves credit for the many good things the club has done under his leadership. They are one of the most open, friendly and decent of clubs. Junior sides are a model of its kind, and their planned development of their training ground, to provide community facilities for local youngsters also offers a lead to several of their more famous rivals.

It would be a pity if Mr Swales's almost obsessive desire to challenge the national institution across Manchester led City to lose their local identity which gives them a virtual monopoly of local talent - five of their back six against Liverpool were Manchester boys, and although United have only one in their team, it would be even sadder if Mr Swales acts out the lesson he says he has learned from their recent problems that "nothing is permanent". The affection that is not so, even if the affection is frequently tinged with exasperation.

RACING

Harwood colt to stride along the Epsom road

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

After the excitement and the romance of Aintree on Grand National Day the spotlight switched to Newmarket where the Craven Stakes is the key race on the first day of the three-day Craven meeting.

As a classic trial it has been misleading more often than not, although it has been quite helpful in recent years. For instance three years ago it was won by Tyranos, who was to win the Irish Derby later in the season. The following year To-Agoir was run well enough in the Craven to suggest that he had, beforehand, the support that he could still win the 2,000 Guineas, which he duly did. Last year Silver Hawk's victory pointed to him eventually doing well in the Derby, in which he finished third.

This time interest centres around Muscatine and Tolomeo, two possible candidates for the 2,000, for which there are both quoted at 25-1, and Lyphard's Special, who is due to go past that particular classic to be trained for the Derby.

With Guy Harwood's stable firing on all cylinders already it will be disappointing if Lyphard's Special does not make a successful start to his three-year-old career, even though he is bound to be beaten by some of his two-year-old form. Lyphard's Special has the measure of his four opponents this afternoon.

The one imponderable, which only a race will resolve, is whether he is as good now as he was last year or whether one of his rivals has improved out of all recognition. If Lyphard's Special is not even normal weight he should certainly take care of Muscatine, who finished a length and a half behind him when they were third and fourth, respectively, to Dunbeath in the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster last October.

Having seen guns of Navarone destroyed by another of Harwood's classic hopes, Sackford, at Kempton the Saturday before Easter, I am confident that Lyphard's Special should not be troubled from that quarter either, even though guns of Navarone had been good in that race. If I was in Harwood's stable I would be more afraid of Tolomeo because this big colt, who is trained by Luca Cumani, possesses so much scope and potential that he looks sure to train on and perhaps improve out of all recognition between the ages of two and three. Last year Tolomeo struck me as precisely the sort to follow this season after he had won a maiden race at Newbury and the Mile.

Before that he had been beaten in similar races at Great Yarmouth by Polished Silver and Lord Protector, two quite highly regarded members of the Henry Cecil entourage.

Cecil himself will be fielding his



Luca Cumani, trainer of Tolomeo (3.5)

first runners of the new season this afternoon and the word from Headquarters is that Flat racing's equivalent of Michael Dickinson is expecting to collect the spoils on both occasions, even though his huge string is thought to be more backward than usual because of the recent weather.

Conrad Hilton (2.0), and Secret Assignment (4.40) are the two standard-bearers in question. George Robinson, our eagle-eyed representative on Newmarket Heath, is particularly keen on Conrad Hilton, who was seen in public last year at Yarmouth where he ran well enough behind Aswan and The Minister to suggest he ought to be capable of beating the likes of Secret Assignment. Ceci's runner in the Epsom Maiden Stakes, which is won by a decent filly more often than not, will need to be at her best to beat Shore Line and Furry Friend who finished second and fifth respectively behind Jemima in a race at Newbury last September.

Seven furlongs is arguably too short for Secret Line, who is by that principle of others, highly rated, quite likely who won the Park Hill Stakes over a mile and three-quarters. Yet the fact that her trainer, Henry Candy, is still entertaining thoughts of running her in the 1,000 Guineas if she does well this afternoon, is evidence that she should be given Secret Assignment's main stumbling block.

As the weather was every bit as appalling at Newmarket yesterday as it was at Aintree on Saturday, the country, the gurus on the horse racing circuit promises to be more testing than usual there. In the circumstances, One O'clock Jump (2.35) and Groat (3.40) look the two to follow for the Ladbroke Handicap and the Swaffham Handicap, respectively.

Newmarket

Total Double: 3.05, 4.10. Trable 2.35, 3.40, 4.0

Draw no advantage

[Television (TV): 2.35, 3.05 and 3.40 races]

2.00 STETCHWORTH STAKES (3-y-o maidens: 22, 527; 6f (9 runners)

101 6-0 BOLD SECRET (Stewart-Brown) G Pritchard-Gordon 8-0 Tives

102 6-0 SPANISH PRINCESS (Liz Gosselin) G Harwood 8-0

103 6-0 CONRAD HILTON (G) C Hilton 8-0

104 6-0 FITZWILLIAM (Mrs A Bodie) G Harwood 8-0

105 6-0 KALYOUN (H Aga Khan) R Flanagan 9-0

106 6-0 THE HOUSE BUILDER (Bettie Blazquez) M Jarvis 8-0

107 6-0 GENTLE RHYTHM (Spira) F Durr 8-11

108 6-0 THE HOUSE BUILDER (Bettie Blazquez) M Jarvis 8-0

109 6-0 SINGLES HAND (M Higginson) J Pendle 8-0

110 6-0 THE HOUSE BUILDER (Bettie Blazquez) M Jarvis 8-0

111 6-0 GENTLE RHYTHM (Spira) F Durr 8-11

112 6-0 CONRAD HILTON, 6-2 Fitzwilliam, 7 Bold Secret, 10 The House Builder, 14 others.

113 6-0 BOLD FITZ (Du Blaser) S Hobbs 8-0

114 6-0 BACKHUS BOY (2) Mrs D Abbott 9-0 Harwood 9-7

115 6-0 RIVERDENE ARTIST (2) 6-0 Mason N Vipps 8-8

116 6-0 SPANISH PRINCESS (Liz Gosselin) G Harwood 8-0

117 6-0 SPANISH PLACE (St George) G Harwood 8-7

118 6-0 BOLD AND WOOLLY (2) Mrs D Abbott 8-0

119 6-0 BOLD AND WOOLLY (2) Mrs D Abbott 8-0

120 6-0 BOLD AND WOOLLY (2) Mrs D Abbott 8-0

121 6-0 BOLD AND WOOLLY (2) Mrs D Abbott 8-0

122 6-0 BOLD AND WOOLLY (2) Mrs D Abbott 8-0

123 6-0 BOLD AND WOOLLY (2) Mrs D Abbott 8-0

124 6-0 WEST WELLOW (P N Pease) G Salting 8-3

125 6-0 WEST WELLOW (P N Pease) G Salting 8-3

126 6-0 WEST WELLOW (P N Pease) G Salting 8-3

127 6-0 WEST WELLOW (P N Pease) G Salting 8-3

128 6-0 WEST WELLOW (P N Pease) G Salting 8-3

129 6-0 WEST WELLOW (P N Pease) G Salting 8-3

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142 6-0 WEST WELLOW (P N Pease) G Salting 8-3

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 **Cerfax**: AM, News headlines, weather, traffic and sport. Also available to viewers whose sets do not have the teletext facility.

6.30 **Breakfast Team** with Frank Bough and Saffra Scott. News at 6.30, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, traffic and weather at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15. Closedown at 9.00.

12.30 **News At Six** 12.57.

Regional news (London and SE only). News headlines with subtitles preceded by Financial report 1.00. **Parade** 8.50 At One. Jazz pianist and guitarist, Doctor John, teams up with Chris Barber in a musical celebration marking the 25th anniversary of the Marques Club of London 1.45 **Heads and Tales**, A See-Saw programme for the very young 2.00.

Discovering English Churches. Donald Sinden visits Cawston Church in Norfolk (T) 2.30 **Cartoon Headhouse** 2.40 **Everybody's Doin' It**. Home movies of the 1920s and 30s presented by Derek Griffiths. **Cartoons** featuring Deputy Duckland. **Porky Pig** 7.15.

12.00 **Cockleshell Bay**. Adventures of the Cockle twins for the very young (T) 12.30 **Oath Upon a Time**. **Myth Walkers** 1.00 **Portrait of the Princess Royal** (T) 12.30 **The Sullivan Show**.

1.00 **Play School**. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2) 4.20 **Cartoon Scooby Doo, Where Are You?** 4.45 **The Record Breakers**, presented by Roy Castle 5.00 **Monty Python's Flying Circus** 5.15 **Songs of Praise** from St Hilda's Parish Church, Jersey (shown Sunday) 5.35 **News headlines** (not London).

3.55 **Play School**. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2) 4.20 **Cartoon Scooby Doo, Where Are You?** 4.45 **The Record Breakers**, presented by Roy Castle 5.00 **Monty Python's Flying Circus** 5.15 **Songs of Praise** from St Hilda's Parish Church, Jersey (shown Sunday) 5.35 **News headlines** (not London).

5.40 **News 6.00 South East at Six** 6.22 **Nowhere**.

6.45 **Triangle**. Episode three of the drama about a North Sea ferry company. Matt Taylor finds a stowaway on board the ship and, touched by the old man's story, he makes plans to help him. Starring Larry Lamb as Matt Taylor and Richard Marner as the steward, Stefan Krystalka.

7.10 **Coffit**. The second of four programmes tracing the career of the evergreen Cliff Richard. This evening he talks about his religion and how he reconciles it with the world of pop singing (V).

5.00 **Now Get Out of That**. Part two of the brawn and brains test between two teams. In this programme a member of both teams is captured; there are friendly guides who cannot speak; and a time-bomb is to be made as well as a code to be cracked.

8.30 **Tears Before Bedtime**. Comedy series about a married couple who have run away from home to escape their two children. It is their third night away and they decide to splash out and spend the night in an expensive hotel. Starring Francis Henshall and Geraldine McEwan.

9.00 **News**.

9.25 **Play for Today: Reluctant Chickens**, by David Gresham. A comedy about a couple who want their adult, successful, offspring to fit in. Starring Gwen Watford and Patrick Troughton.

10.20 **Nothing Doing**. A documentary that follows six unemployed school leavers from Bolton, a town where the number of people on the dole is just above the national average.

11.15 **News headlines**.

11.20 **Barbers Mandrell and the Mandrell Sisters**. Country music with guests.

12.00 **Weather**.

TV-AM

6.00 **Breakfast** with Lucy Metherell followed at 7.30 by **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Foy and Nick Owen. News at 8.00, 8.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, traffic and weather at 8.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15. Closedown at 9.15.

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12.00 **Weather**.

ITV/LONDON

6.00 **Sesame Street**. Learning made fun with the **Hippo**, 19.30 **Science International**. News of the latest scientific research, moderated by Michael Bantine; 10.35 **Databases**. How intelligent is a computer? Could it ever take the place of a doctor? (T) 11.00 **John's Animal Opera**. Johnny Morris with the musical story, **Lollopalooza the Racehorse** 11.30 **Film Fun** presented by Derek Griffiths. **Cartoons** featuring Deputy Duckland. **Porky Pig** 7.15.

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1.00 **Play School**. For the under fives. 11.15 **Closedown**.

5.10 **Bronze Casting**.

5.40 **The Old Grey Whistle Test**. Rock Pop in Concert, part one: Highlights of concerts featuring Tom Petty and A Flock of Seagulls.

6.00 **Television**. John Boyce goes to New York to further his writing career but receives disappointing news when he arrives.

7.05 **News Summary** with subtitles. 7.10 **Film: Conquest of Space** (1974) starring Walter Brooke and Eric Fleming. Another in the science fiction series, this being set in 1980 when a planned manned trip to the moon is suddenly changed to make Mars the destination. This project is put in danger by the inability of the crew. Directed by Byron Haskin.

8.00 **Tiger** goes to Britain's oldest permanent road race track, Donington Park, Derbyshire; this year celebrating its Golden Jubilee. William Wooldridge experiences what sports car racing was like in the 1950s, with assistance from former racing driver John Boister, and also visits the Donington collection of single-seater racing cars.

8.30 **Discovering Birds**. Tony Soper, in the second of his series of eight films on the pleasures of bird watching examines the way birds drink and bathe and how they cope with frozen water in winter. There is also an item on feather markings showing the sunning and dust bathing techniques.

8.55 **Just Another Day**: Sotheby's. John Pitman visits the world famous auction house where, at any one time, there is always at least £20 million worth of antiquities stored in the cellars. Pitman talks to the experts and to the caretakers who arrived to carefully wrap bills of documents, just to have them labelled and given a fortune sheltered. But somebody is turned away — there is always the odd chance that something really worth a lot of money will turn up.

9.00 **David Hockney** is standing for election as a Member of Parliament. Starring Nicola and Garry Cowper as the sisters, Amanda and Katherine and Prunella Scales as Paul; one of the magazine's agony aunts.

9.30 **Film: Deliver Us From Evil** (1974) starring George Kennedy, Bradford Dillman and Jan-Michael Vincent. A number of men at a camping trip notice a parachutist land nearby. They later learn that a hijacker has escaped with a ransom of \$5 million. They decide to kidnap him for the parachutist. Directed by Boris Sagal.

9.45 **Second Night And Goodness**. A new, six-part situation comedy written by and starring Donald Churchill. He plays a successful comedy quizmaster whose bewitched persons is totally different to his private life.

10.00 **Glamour: The Depths of Beauty**. Another cast for the investigative pathologist.

10.30 **Academy Awards**, from 7.00 Dorothy Chandler Presents from Los Angeles. The hosts for this year's presentation are Walter Matthau, Richard Pryor, Dudley Moore and Muriel.

10.50 **Open University: Counting Atoms**. 12.00 **Kaynes into the War Economy**. Ends at 12.30.

11.15 **Closes with Brian Blessed**.

• Gwen Watford and Patrick Troughton star in David Cregan's very witty comedy **RELUCTANT CHICKENS** (BBC 9.25pm), a story not unlike the comedy series **Tears Before Bedtime**, shown an hour earlier, inasmuch that Malcolm and Jo want to be unshackled from the encumbrances of their four adult offspring who, although successful, appear not to want to marry or leave home, whereas in the earlier comedy Geoffrey and Anne have abandoned the house to escape their immovable siblings. Malcolm is a general practitioner nearing retirement. He dreams of spending his leisure time campaigning for an improved Health Service while Jo would like to write a literary masterpiece. None of the four show any inclination to move out, each

CHOICE

being under the misapprehension that their parents need them, a frustration. She takes the bull by the horns and puts the house on the market. But how should she break the sad news to the children?

• That annual orgy of tears and the **ACADEMY AWARDS** (ITV 10.30pm) comes round again tonight for the 55th time with Britain's hopes of bringing home at least one of the coveted gold statuettes resting on Sir Richard Attenborough's Gandhi which has won nominations in a record 11 categories. Curiosity and excerpts from the winning films make this a programme not to be missed by

cinema buffs even though the results will have already been announced.

• Valerie Windsor, winner of the 1980 Pyle Award for the best original work — **Variation on the Snow Queen** — has written **FIXED IMAGES** (Radio 4.30pm) starring Kate Lee and Anna Lindup, a story of two schoolfriends who meet at a party after a gap of 20 years. Rachel is now an acclaimed artist, with a self-confidence that comes with success. Helen is married with three children and the author of a detective novel that she wrote only after being goaded into it by her husband. They manage to visit their old school, which is up for sale, and wallow in nostalgia as they look at old photographs. Memories come flooding back but they soon realize that their great friendship was not as they had remembered

Radio 3

6.55 **Weather**.

7.00 **News**.

7.05 **Morning Concert** Dvorak, Chopin, Stravinsky; records.

8.00 **News**.

8.05 **Morning Concert** (continued). Bach, Rodrigo, Lehrer; records.

9.00 **News**.

9.05 **This Week's Composers**. The Spanish Golden Age, includes Luis Milán, Mudarra, Narváez, Juan Vazquez, Francisco Guerrero, Morales; records.

10.00 **Hungarian Orchestra Music**. Kodály, Lejáns, Bartók; records.

10.55 **Field and Clement, Piano recital**.

11.35 **Schütz Choral Music**.

12.15 **Midday Concert**. BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra. Part 1: Glazka, John McLeod.

1.00 **News**.

1.05 **Midday Concert Part 2**: Tchaikovsky.

1.45 **David Wynne Piano Sonata No. 1**.

2.00 **Semanario Musical**. Music We'd visits Madrid and Barcelona.

2.50 **Brahms Chamber Music**.

3.55 **Hallé Conducts The London Philharmonic Orchestra**. Mozart, Liszt, Shostakovich; records.

4.45 **News**.

5.00 **Adrian John with The Early Show**.

5.15 **Steve Wright**.

5.30 **Simon Raven**.

5.45 **Richard Skiner**.

5.55 **Geoffrey Palmer**.

6.00 **Adrian John**.

6.15 **John Peel**.

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